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BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR AGENCY,
HORNBY ROAD, FORT,
BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

The World's Best Cycles and Motor Cars can be obtained from
BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR AGENCY,
HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

VOL. II. NO. 249. BOMBAY: MONDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1914. ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL, S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE.

Date of Sailing.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
Oct				
24th "	Salsette	6000	Mooltan	10000
31st "	India	8000	....	....
7th Nov	Salsette	6000	Moldavia	10000
14th "	Arabia	8000	....	....
21st "	Salsette	6000	Egypt	8000
28th "	Kaisar-i-Hind	11500	"	....
4th Dec.	Salsette	6000	Medina	12500
12th "	Persia	8000	....	....
19th "	Salsette	6000	Mongolia	10000
26th "	Caledonia	8000	....	....

Tenders leave BALLARD PIER on the day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 12-30 p.m., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA and NEW ZEALAND.

These steamers leave Bombay usually fortnightly, on WEDNESDAYS. Single and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information apply to—

A. R. BURNEY,
Acting Superintendent,
Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

(Japan Mail Steamership Co., Ltd.)

Incorporated in Japan.

To Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamers.	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure
Rangoon Maru.	H. Nomura	5142	21st Oct.	30th Oct
Kiria Maru.	B. Terada	3808	22nd Oct.	3rd Nov.
Jinsen Maru.	T. Terada	3785	15th Nov.	27th Nov.
Wakasa Maru.	K. Itsuno	6265	24th Nov.	6th Dec.

For Freight apply to—

T. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager,
NIPPON YUSEN-KAI-SHA,
York Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

PHILLIPS & Co., Ltd.,

WHOLESALE & MANUFACTURING HEMISTS.

BOMBAY & POONA.

Import Drugs, Chemicals, Surgical Instruments Chemical apparatus, Patent Medicines and Druggists' sundries of every description direct from the makers ensuring the best of material from first hands.

Orders attended from Railways, Municipalities Native States, Schools, Dispensaries and Families

Flooring Tiles, Marble Merchants and Contractors.

GAZDAR & Co.,

Sole Agents for the

HENRY RICHARDS TILE Co.,

at, CHURCH-GATE ST., FORT,

BOMBAY.

Bath Tubs, Lavatories, Urinals, Bath-room Fittings, etc.

Free I Free II Free III

Rai Shaheb Dr. K. C. Das's

HEALTH LITERATURE

The most up-to-date Science of Health to Young and Old. Distributed gratis or post free. Apply to:—

THE SWASTHYA SAHAI PHARMACY,
30/2, Harrison Road, CALCUTTA.

SHIPPING.

ELLERMAN'S

CITY AND HALL LINES,

(JOINT SERVICE).

SAILINGS.

HOMEWARD.

SPRING 1915.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Karachi about.	Leave Bombay about.
City of Marseilles A&C	8250	3rd Feb.	....
City of Glasgow A&C	6545	....	6th Feb.
City of Poona A&C	7474	3rd March.	....
City of Paris A&C	9239	15th "	17th March.
City of Lahore A&C	6947	24th "	....
Trafford Hall A&C	5321	....	29th March.
City of Manchester A&C	5551	31st March.	....
City of Nagpur A&C	7500	12th April.	14th April.
City of Cairo A&C	....	21st "	....
City of Benares A&C	6984	....	27th "
City of Marseilles A&C	8250	8th May.	10th "
City of Poona A&C	7474	7th June.	....

"Trafford Hall" carries 1st Class passengers only; all other steamers have accommodation for 1st and 2nd Classes.

FARES.	1st class Singles.	1st class Returns.	2nd class Singles.	2nd class Returns.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles	578	891	429	649
London via Marseilles	652	1,001	489	889
Liverpool	605	957	462	784
London via Marseilles out from Liverpool	..	999	..	737

Concession granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The A and C Class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess. A and C Class steamers have Electric Light and Fan, fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

Through booking in connection with Cunard Line

Most of the above steamers are fitted with "WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY."

For passages and full particulars apply to:—
Bombay:—Messrs. Ed. Bate & Sons, Agency.

KILLICK NIXON & Co.,

Karachi: Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell and Co., Ltd.

BOMBAY-AMERICAN LINE

DIRECT SAILINGS MONTHLY,

TAKING CARGO FOR NEW YORK, BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA, OR BALTIMORE.

For further particulars regarding freight apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.,
TURNER, MORRISON & CO., LTD.,
891 Agents.

BANKING.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

Esplanade Road, Fort BOMBAY.
(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)
Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.

Subscribed Capital £2,000,000
Paid up Capital £1,000,000
Reserve Fund £1,100,000

Head Office.
26, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.

Branches.

Calcutta	Chittagong	Zanzibar
Bombay	Rangoon	Mombasa
Madras	Mandalay	Nairobi
Karachi	Colombo	Nakuru
Lahore	Kandy	Kisuma
Amritsar	Newera-Elliya	Jinja
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Kampala
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Entebbe
Tuticorin		
Cochin		

Agents in Mauritius.
Mauritius Commercial Bank.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One Year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENCY DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

are opened for Approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE.

payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS.

are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

JAMES SMITH,
Acting Manager.

Post Box 141

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS as follows:—

FOR KARACHI.

WEEKLY FROM VICTORIA DOCK.

Vessels. Tons. Sailing date. Time. Routes

LINGA, 2,185, Mon. 19th Oct. 11 a.m. †P. B. D. and C. M.

KASARA, 1,195, Thurs., 22nd Oct., 9 a.m.

LHASA, 2,184, Fri. 23rd Oct. *6 a.m., Direct.

†Porebunder, Dwarka, and Cutch Mandvi.

*Or on arrival of the English Mail steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND MAHOMERAH.

S. S. "KASARA," 1,195 tons, on Thursday, 22nd October, calling at Karachi, Pasni, Muscat, Jask, Henjam, Linga, Koweit, Bushire, and Mahomerah.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF PORTS.

A STEAMER to be named later.

FOR SEYCHELLES AND EAST AFRICA.

A STEAMER to be named later.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA.

(Direct.)

Frequent sailings with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Strait Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO., Agents,
Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier,
Bombay.

19th October 1914.

SHIPPING.

ANCHOR LINE.

PROPOSED SAILINGS OF THE ANCHOR LINE.

Steamer.	Tonnage.	Captain.	Leave Bombay about.
S.S. Massilia	5091	J. Thomson	27th Oct. 1914
S.S. Olympia	5124	J. L. Henderson	6th Nov. "
S.S. Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	21st " "

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON 1915.

Steamer.	Tonnage.	Captain.	Leave Bombay about.
S.S. Castalia	6388		9th Feb. 1915
S.S. Elysia	6368	J. Kinnaird	24th " "
S.S. Massilia	5091	J. Thomson	16th March "
S.S. Olympia	5124	J. L. Henderson	26th March "
S.S. Circassia	6722	C. F. Osborne R.D. R. N. R.	15th April "
S. S. Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	27th April "
S-S. Castalia	6388	....	8th May "
S-S. Elysia	6368	J. Kinnaird	29th May "

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH MARCONI WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

All the four berth cabins have now been given up and in future only three persons will be berthed in the cabins that originally held four.

FARES.

	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.
Bombay to Suez	413	627
Bombay to Port Said	446	677
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	578	924
Bombay to London overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool	653	999
Bombay to Gibraltar	590	891
Bombay to Liverpool	605	957
Bombay to New York	841	1,429
Bombay to Cairo, including train fares from Suez	446	...

All return tickets are available for 2 years. Concessions granted to Families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea-Planters, etc.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rates to Europe include free passage by B. I. S. N. Coy's steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

Through tickets to America per Anchor Cunard Joint Passenger Service.

For any further information regarding passage, apply to the undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.,
Agents, Bombay.

POONA SEASON.

Visitors to Poona will Find the most Up-to-date place for BREAKFAST, TIFFIN, DINNER AND AFTERNOON TEA AT

F. CORNAGLIA'S,

Leading Confectioner and Caterer of Western India.

Local and Mofussil Orders promptly and carefully executed.

All Caterings in the most recherche Style.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

F. CORNAGLIA.

83, Medow Street,
7, Esplanade Road, } BOMBAY.
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Telegrams 'Cornaglia.' Telephone No. 42.

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When buying GHEE or BUTTER, you are not sure what you are paying for in this age of adulteration and frauds Those, however, who buy our

I. C. O. REFINED COTTONSEED Oil have the satisfaction of knowing that they get not only cent per cent value of their money but more.

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I. C. O. REFINED COTTONSEED OIL is now used by leading families, hotels, restaurants and cafes. It is highly spoken of by Surgeon and Mrs. Walness (Miraj); Mr. F. G. H. Anderson, I. C. S. (Collector of Surat.) Dr. Patwardhan (Chief Medical Officer, Palanpur); Prof. Dhakmarwala (Vice Principal of Bombay Veterinary College) and Dr. Harold Mann.

THE INDIAN COTTON OIL Co. Ltd.,

HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

BANKING.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.

Capital Authorised	Rs. 20,00,000
Capital Issued and Subscribed	Rs. 19,36,700
Capital Paid up	Rs. 11,24,978
Reserve Fund (In G. P. Notes)	Rs. 10,40,000

HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.

Branches—

Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Khan, Ferozepore, Gujranwalla, Jullundhur, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Lyalpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshawar City, Ambalia City, Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Sialkote, and Srinagar.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interests which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS: The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected, and discounted.

For other particulars, and rules of business apply to—

SRI RAM, B.A.,
Manager.

BANKING.

THE EASTERN BANK, LIMITED.

(Incorporated in England.)

SAVINGS DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

The Bank receives Savings Deposits on the following terms:—

Interest is allowed at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum on the minimum balance, up to but not exceeding Rs. 3,000 at the credit of an account between the 6th and the last business days of each calendar month.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and may be made payable to any one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.

Copies of the rules are obtainable on application at the Bank. 264

THE BURMAH OIL Co., Ltd

(SCOTLAND.)

B. O. C. LUBRICATING OILS.

B. O. C. LAMP OILS. B. O. C. PITCH.
B. O. C. PETROL B. O. C. CANDLES.
B. O. C. MOTOR OILS B. O. C. NIGHTLIGHTS
B. O. C. GREASES. B. O. C. WAX.

BOMBAY AGENTS:

SHAW WALLACE & Co., Wallace Street

P. O. Box 203. Telephone Nos. 102 & 1439.

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FASHIONABLE BRACELET WATCHES

Possessing Every Refined Excellence

Every Watch bears our name on the dial which is in itself a

GUARANTEE OF VALUABLE QUALITY

FLEXIBLE
New.
Exclusive.
Distinctive.

GOLD
Safe.
Comfortable.
Durable.

EXPANDING
Crystal face.
Hunting.
Half Hunting.

BRACELETS
Artistic
Wearable
Novelties.

SILVER CASED WATCHES.
GOLD CASED WATCHES.
PLATINUM CASED WATCHES.
SQUARE CASED WATCHES.
ROUND CASED WATCHES.
OVAL CASED WATCHES.
TONNEAU CASED WATCHES.
JEWELLED CASED WATCHES
ENAMELLED CASED WATCHES.

MARCKS & Co., Ld.

JEWELLERS & WATCHMAKERS,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

BANKING.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LIMITED.

(Registered in Japan.)

ESTABLISHED 1880.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yen.	48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	"	36,000,000
RESERVED FUND		19,250,000

HEAD OFFICE.—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies at

Antung Hsien	Liaoyang	Osaka
Changchun	Calcutta	Pekin
Dairen (Dalney)	London	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Hankow	Lyons	San Francisco
Harbin	Fengtien (Mukden)	Shanghai
Hongkong	Nagasaki	Tiehling
Honolulu	Newchwang	Tientsin
Kobe	New York (Cal. U.S.A.)	Tokyo
Los Angeles		Tsingtau

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI, Manager.

Post Box No. 207.

Hornby Road, Fort. Bombay.

THE BOMBAY MERCHANTS' BANK LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:—APOLLO STREET.

BRANCHES:—

Mumbadevi (Bombay) and Ahmedabad.

Interest on fixed deposits for 12 months at 5 per cent. p. m. Savings Bank 4 per cent. Current accounts on daily balances 3 per cent. at Bombay.

Rates for short deposits and information regarding terms of any other Banking business to be ascertained on application.

JAINARAYAN HINDUMAL DANI,
Managing Director.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED

(Incorporated in Great Britain.)

TOTAL FUNDS.....£19,618,135

ANNUAL INCOME.....£7,542,708

FIRE, LIFE, MARINE, PROFITS AND MOTOR CAR INSURANCE

Send for Prospectus and Particulars to:—

G. M. ROSS, Resident Secretary,
Royal Insurance Buildings, BOMBAY.

Or. T. H. MOORE & Co., Chief Agents
Hummum St., Fort,
BOMBAY.

ENGLISH AND AMERICAN PAINLESS DENTISTRY.

HIGHEST CLASS WORK GUARANTEED

Dr. CARR, D.D.S.

Dental Surgeon,

107, ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT,
OPPOSITE CLOCK TOWER,
Hours 9 to 6. BOMBAY

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

"WANTED" "TO LET" and "FOR SALE" Advertisements are charged at the following rates WHICH MUST BE PREPAID:—

ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding twenty words, Re. 1 per insertion; every additional line (six words) or part of a line 4 annas. Headings count as two lines.

Advertisers are requested to send remittance with copy of advertisement to avoid delay in publication.

Advertisers are reqsuested to note that the Publishers cannot undertake to send Replies to Advertisements unless a sufficient amount is prepaid to cover Postage. Replies can always be obtained at the Office on production of the Voucher given between the hours of 11 a.m. and 5 p.m.

SPECIAL CONTRACT RATES

may be had on application to—

The Manager "Bombay Chronicle."

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE Economics, Law and Banking. The Premier College in India patronised by Princes, and recognised by other High Authorities. Best Examination results. 80, Esplanade Road. 832

YOUR PIANO—Does it need tuning or repairing. We place the services of thoroughly competent workmen at your disposal. Our charges are moderate and whatever we do for your instrument we guarantee it will be done as well as it is possible. MARCKS and Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona, Agents for the World-known Bluthner Pianos.

PIANOS:—MR. A. F. SOUNDY having severed his connections with MESSRS. SOUNDY & CO., Ltd., Music Warehouse, is now prepared to undertake TUNINGS and REPAIRS to all makes of PIANOS, ORGANS, HARMONIUMS, etc. Satisfaction guaranteed. Apply A. F. SOUNDY, "Sea Croft," Colaba Reclamation, Bombay. 2450

WANTED.

WANTED immediately a DIESEL (Oil) ENGINE DRIVER. Apply to the SECRETARY JUBILEE MILLS, Ahmedabad. 4164

WANTED from 1st November ENGLISH MARRIED COUPLE as PAYING GUESTS. Good flat in best locality. Apply to Box No. 546, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2000

WANTED by two young ladies, bedroom with bath room, with or without board in Byculla or Fort. Terms must be moderate. Apply to Box No. 950, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4158.

WANTED GRADUATES for the J. L. NEW ENGLISH SCHOOL, Ahmedabad. Liberal terms to those who can stay in the school. Apply sharp, stating age,, experience and nationality with copies of certificates to KHUSALDAS G. PATELL, Honorary Secretary. 4165

WANTED an experienced and trained SUPERVISOR, to look after the construction of the New Palace, must be especially proficient in building constructions, salary Rs. 150—200, according to qualifications. Apply with copies of testimonials which will not be returned to DEWAN, Dhar State. 2691.

WANTED A CARDING-SPINNING MASTER and a WEAVING MASTER. Apply with copies of testimonials and terms to—

THE SECRETARIES, TREASURERS & AGENTS,

The Venishanker Laxmishanker Cotton Mill Co., Ltd.

4180

WANTED a BUILDING SURVEYOR or CLERK OF WORKS for the Construction of New Office Buildings to be erected in Karachi for Messrs. Mackinnon, Mackenzie and Co. Salary Rupees 150 plus Rs. 15 per mensem. Apply sharp with copies of testimonials and references to the Architect.

Mr. M. J. H. SOMAKE, M.S.A., Karachi.

2652

WANTED a GRADUATE or UNDER-GRADUATE, strong in English, for the post of Assistant Manager, only those need apply who have practical business experience. Pay up to Rs. 75 p.m. according to qualifications. Applications should reach the Undersigned up to 20th of October, 1914.

MADHAO RAO PAWAR, Manager,

Gwalior Leather Factory and Tannery, Morar, Gwaliar.

2632

A VACANCY exists for an ASSISTANT ELECTRICAL ENGINEER, in the Calcutta Mint, on Rs. 140—10—190 per mensem. Applicants, whose age should be between 24 and 28 years, should apply by letter not later than 28th October, giving details of age, nationality, training undergone and subsequent employment with copies (not originals) of testimonials.

The successful applicant will be appointed on probation for 6 months after which time, if confirmed, he will be eligible for free quarters.

Applications to be addressed

MASTER OF THE MINT.

Post Box No. 88, Calcutta.

2642

WANTED—A FEW Supervisors for Roads and Buildings; Salary from O. S. Rs. 75 to Rs. 100 per mensem (B. G. Rs. 100—O. S. Rs. 117 approximate'y). The appointments are temporary and terminable at one month's notice but good subordinates have chance of securing permanent appointments when vacancies occur.

Applications with copies of testimonials, stating age, experience, etc, should reach the undersigned by 31st October 1914.

Preference will be given to those applicants who know Urdu.

M. KARAMAT ULLAH, B.A., F.C.H., Superintending Engineer.

General Branch, Hyderabad, Deccan. 2642

WANTED.

WANTED trained LADY TEACHER. Apply to Box No. 946, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4149.

WANTED A PAINTER Competent in painting woodwork and colourwashing the walls of a large bungalow in Bombay. Apply to Box No. 953, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4175

WANTED A BILLET by a European age 25 years, in any capacity, with knowledge in the mechanism of Motor Vehicles. Also good at controlling labour, not afraid of hard work. Apply B. W. H. c/o "Bombay Chronicle."

WANTED A PROFESSOR of ENGLISH and a PROFESSOR of MATHEMATICS for the Prince of Wales College, Jammu. Salary Rs. 200-25-250. Must be highly qualified in their subjects and also good teachers.—Apply to THE PRINCIPAL. 2696

ASSISTANT LADY TEACHER for JUNIOR CLASSES of EUROPEAN HIGH SCHOOL, certificated, good salary for suitable candidate. Apply enclosing copies of certificates to Box No. 923 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4046.

WANTED for the INDO-BURMA PETROLEUM Co., Ltd's Oil Steamers ONE CHIEF OFFICER, pay to commence Rs. 300 per mensem; Two Third Officers, pay to commence Rs. 205 per mensem. Apply to the Managing Agents, Messrs. STEEL BROTHERS & Co., Ltd., 14/16 Green Street, Bombay. 4121

WANTED a GRADUATE for the P. B. HIGH SCHOOL, JAMKHANDI, as an ASSISTANT TEACHER on Rs. 40 a month. Apply to the undersigned with testimonials.

Jamkhandi, 16th October, 1914.

K. B. MOGHE, State Karbhari, Jamkhandi, (S. M. C.).

WANTED GUJRATHI HINDOO or a PARSEE. GRADUATE WITH AN ACCOUNTANCY DIPLOMA, to keep and check accounts, Gujrathi and English handwriting in bold and clear style indespensible. Salary Rs 100 per month. Attendance from 10 a.m. to 7 p.m. Apply with copies of testimonials stating previous experience to Box No. 952, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4170.

WANTED a Professor of English for the S. P. College, Srinagar. Pay Rs. 200-25-250. The appointment to be made on probation for one year. Applications, stating age, qualifications, etc., together with copies of testimonials (which will not be returned) should reach the undersigned by 31st October 1914. Health certificate to be furnished on appointment.—I. K. SHARGHA, Principal, S. P. College.

WANTED A TEMPORARY OVERSEER who has experience in pile driving and well sinking works. Salary Rs. 100/- consolidated. The applications should reach the undersigned not later than 31st Oct. 1914.

Dhulia 16th October 1914.

B. K. BOSE, Ag. Executive Engineer, West Khandesh.

4179

WANTED for the POST of INSPECTOR of Public Conveyances in Poona City and Cantonments and Kirkee a smart active man, good knowledge of English and Marathi indispensable. Security of Rs. 1000/- (one thousand) required. Government Pensioners preferred. Salary Rs. 100/- per mensem and Rs. 10/- Conveyance allowance.

E. H. INGLE, District Superintendent of Police, Poona. 4178

WANTED.—For the office of the ENGINEER IN CHARGE, Salsette Building Sites, Andheri, a Qualified Head Superviser on a salary of Rs. 150/- consolidated. An L. C. E. with practical knowledge will be preferred.

One SUB-OVERSEER on a salary of Rs. 75/-. Preference will be given to one who is thoroughly versed in Surveying, Levelling, Estimating, etc. Apply with copies of testimonials to the Undersigned before Friday the 23rd current.

H. C. CROSSLE, B. Sc., Engineer in charge, Salsette Building Sites, Andheri. 4177

FOR SALE.

DISPENSARY, new surgical instruments, new office furniture and partitions to be sold. Apply to Box No. 943 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 4139

LATEST MODEL OVERLAND MOTOR CARS—We can OFFER balance of stock at very low prices to clear 25-30 h.p. 4 cylinder, quick detachable rims, fully equipped, silent running, economical upkeep, going at bargain prices. Only a limited number, apply immediately:—

AMERICAN AUTOMOBILE COMPANY, 35, Medows Street, Bombay. 3979

FOR SALE.—A good, reliable, easyrunning, HAND-PROPELLED CONISBEE'S TUMBLER FOOLSCAP PRINTING MACHINE with all accessories, such as roller moulds, stocks, etc., will be auctioned at the Yeravda Prison Press (outside the Jail) on Saturday the 24th October, 1914, at 1-30 to 1-45 p.m., and the machine will be shown running with a forme laid on.

Veravda, 13th October 1914.

(Sd.) C. S. LOWSON, Major, I. M. S., Superintendent, Y. C. Prison.

4147

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE an ENGLISH VIS-a-VIS. Coupe wheels; all newly done up; good as new; light and elegant. Apply to Mr. PRESS, COACH FACTORY oppo. Kandavadi, Girgaum Road. 2620

FOR SALE—A VIS-A-VIS in good condition and Waler mare Rs. 750 or reasonable offer. Apply to Box No. 548 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 2650

BARGAIN for IMMEDIATE SALE—A new 14-16 H. P. BRITON MOTOR CAR, 4-seated torpedo body with hood and wind screen; 4-cylinders thermo-syphon water cooled engine with zenith carburretor. Car open to inspection and trial daily from 9 to 6 o'clock at Bombay Electrical Co., 9 Medows Street, Fort.

TO BE LET

TO LET Mr. PESIKAKA'S BUNGALOW on Bandra Hill, near Protestant Church. Apply to Box No. 945 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4146.

STEAM LAUNCH for HIRE —St. L. "ETHEL" recently overhauled and passed Government Survey. For terms apply sharp,

R. E. COLLIN & Co., 7-10, Elphinstone Circle, Fort. 4157

TO LET GROUND FLOOR of the bungalow situated at sea side, BYRAMJEE HILL Road, Bandora, near Blue Bungalow. Apply Messrs CURRIMBHOY PEERMAHOMED & Co., Nishanpada, Post Box No. 9, Bombay. 4156.

NOTICES.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

TENDERS FOR THE PURCHASE OF SECOND-HAND MATERIAL AND UNSERVICEABLE STORES, VIZ., RAIL PIECES, CAST AND WROUGHT IRON AND STEEL SCRAP, TYRES AND WHEELS SCRAP AND LEAD SCRAP, BRASS SCRAP, BRASS BORINGS, ETC.

THE ACTING AGENT is prepared to receive TENDERS at his office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 p.m. (S. T.) on WEDNESDAY, the 18th November, 1914, for the purchase of above which can be seen on application to the Company's Wharf Superintendent, Wadi Bandar, Assistant Storekeeper, Jhansi, and at his Depot.

TENDERS.—These must be made out in the [illegible] and on application to the Undersigned at his office on payment of Rs. 2 per copy.

TERMS.—A sum equivalent to 10 per cent. of value of the material tendered for (subject to a maximum of Rs. 1,000 and a minimum of Rs. 200 only) must accompany each Tender along with a cash deposit form, which is supplied gratis on application, as a guarantee of good faith in due fulfilment of contract, failure in which shall entail the forfeiture of the deposit without the Railway having to prove any loss by the transaction. Only cash or currency notes (on which no interest will be allowed), or Government promissory notes will be received as deposits, and if the latter they must be endorsed "Pay Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company or order."

PAYMENT.—To be made to the Assistant Auditor and Accountant-in-Charge, Cash Office, Bombay, on receipt of acceptance of the offer.

NOTE.—The Acting Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any Tender.

Applicants are requested not to tender for more material than they are able to pay for and remove within one month from the date of acceptance of Tender.

G. R. WEBB, General Storekeeper.

General Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 16th October, 1914. 4161

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V. by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of GREAT BRITAIN and IRELAND, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament of GORDHANDAS DAMODAR PAMANI, late of Bombay Bhatia Hindu Inhabitant, a Manager of the Bombay Swadeshi Co-operative Stores Co., Ltd. ..... Deceased.

1. WASANJI THAKARSEY HALAI, a Bhatia, residing at 138, Mint Road;
2. PADAMSEY NARSEY, also a Bhatia residing at Girgaum;
3. MAYASHANKER BHAWANISHANKER PANDYA, a Brahmin, residing at Bazar Gate Street, Fort, all of Bombay Hindus, three of the executors, named in the last Will and Testament of the above Deceased...Petitioners

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Probate.

Witness Sir BASIL SCOTT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid this fifteenth day of October, in the year of our Lord. One thousand nine hundred and fourteen and in the fifth year of our Reign.

A. M. KAJIJI, Registrar.

P. B. MALABARI, The 15th of October 1914.

(Sd.) MADHAVJI, KAMDAR & CHHOTUBHAI, Petitioners' Attorneys.

4185

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the ADJOURNED MEETING of the NEW BOMBAY PRESIDENCY ASSURANCE SOCIETY, LTD., will be held on SATURDAY, the 24th OCTOBER, at 3 p.m., to proceed with the business of the meeting held on the 1st instant.

By Order, B. SHAW & CO., Secretaries Treasurers and Agents.

NOTICES.

B. B. & C. I. Railway.

Daily Express between Bombay, Agra, Delhi, Ferozepore, Lahore, Sialkot, Rawalpindi and Peshawar.

TIME TABLE.

Down Northern Express.		Stations.		Up Northern Express.
1.2.3. H. M.				1.2.3. H. M.
21. 0	Dep.	Bombay (Colaba)	Arr.	8.30
21.32	Arr.	Agra (change at Bayana)	Dep.	7.35
20.37	"	Muttra	"	8.45
23.20	"	Delhi	"	6. 0
5.48	"	Bhatinda	"	23.43
7.18	"	Ferozepore Cantonment	"	22.12
8.56	"	Lahore Cantonment West	"	20.32
11.17	"	Wazirabad	"	17.50
14. 0	"	Sialkot (change at Wazirabad)	"	14.54
12.49	"	Jhelum	"	16.13
15.50	"	Rawalpindi	"	13.32
19.10	"	Nowshera	"	9.47
20.13	"	Peshawar Cantonment	"	8.48

Between Bombay, Meerut, Saharanpur, Ambala, Kalka, and Simla.

Down Northern Express.*		Stations.		Up Northern Express.*
1.2.3. H. M.				1.2.3. H. M.
21. 0	Dep.	Bombay (Colaba)	Arr.	8.30
23.20	Arr.	Delhi	Dep.	6. 0
1.23	"	Meerut Cantonment	"	2.11
3.27	"	Saharanpur	"	23. 5
7.26	"	Amb Cantonment †	Arr.	21. 8
8. 0	Dep.		Dep.	20.45
10.30	Arr.	Kalka †	Arr.	19.30
		Simla	Dep.	18.40
				13.10

*A through carriage runs daily on the Up and Down Northern Express trains between Bombay and Ambala.

†Change at Kalka and Ambala for Bombay.

NOTE.—For timings of Up trains read from bottom to top of column.

FREDERICK W. HANSON, General Traffic Manager

JUNAGAD STATE RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

SUPPLY OF CONSUMABLE STORES.

SEALED TENDERS for the supply of consumable stores for the year commencing from the 1st January 1915, will be received upto 12 o'clock by the Manager and Engineer-in-Chief on MONDAY, the 2nd November, 1914.

A sum of Rs. 100 (one hundred) in cash must accompany the tender as earnest money without which no tender will be accepted. In case of unsuccessful tenderers the money received with their tenders will be refunded.

The copy of the tender with schedule of rates and terms and condition of the contract may be had from the Store-keeper, Junagad State Railway, on payment of Re. 1, (one) only.

E. W. PROCTER SIMS, A.M.I.C.E., Manager, and Engineer-in-Chief, Junagad State Railway.

Junagadh, 1st October 1914.

4120

IN THE MATTER OF THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VII OF 1913.

THE UNION BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED, DELHI, (in liquidation).

NOTICE UNDER SECTION 209.

IT having been resolved on the 4th October, 1914, at the EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Company, to wind up the Company voluntarily under Section 203 (3), NOTICE is hereby given that a meeting of the CREDITORS of the abovenamed Company will be held on SUNDAY, the 25th October, 1914, at 1 p.m., at the Registered Office of the Company near Chauraha Sadar Bazar, Delhi.

Dated the 5th October, 1914.

B. G. PANDYA, (of Messrs. H. Jhaveri and Pandya, Certified Accountants, London), Liquidator.

IN THE MATTER OF THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VII OF 1913.

THE UNION BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED, DELHI, (in liquidation.)

NOTICE UNDER SECTION 206.

IT is hereby notified for public information that at the EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING held on the 4th October, 1914, it has been resolved under Section 203, (3) to wind up the abovenamed Company voluntarily.

Dated the 5th October, 1914.

B. G. PANDYA, (of the firm of Messrs. H. Jhaveri and Pandya, Accountants and Auditors.) Liquidator.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that our client Mr. HAJI MAHOMED MAHOMED ABDULLA BHAIJI, of Ooran, Konkni Mahomedan Inhabitant, a Salt Merchant, carrying on business at Bombay, Ooran, Trivandrum, Kolum, Alpi, and Minpat, otherwise called Monambam and Cochin and in various other ports in the Bombay and Madras Presidencies has this day cancelled and revoked the Power of Attorney, dated the 21st December, 1908, given by him to one SHAKOOR VALLI, of Batwa Memon, Mahomedan Inhabitant. It is hereby notified that no person should from this day deal with the said Shakoor Valli, Memon, either in the name of our said client or as his Constituted Attorney or Agent and if any person does do so he will do so at his own risk.

Dated this 17th day of October, 1914.

CRAWFORD BROWN & CO., Attorneys for Mr. Haji Mahomed Mahomed Abdulla Bhaiji.

4183

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

NOTICE is hereby given that several major and minor works amounting to about Rs. 8,00,000 (eight lacs) will be let on or about the 1st November, 1914.

All information may be obtained and plans, etc., inspected at the office of the undersigned during office hours.

E. BROOK FOX, M.I.C.E., Chief Engineer, Junagadh State.

Chief Engineer's Office, Junagadh, dated 12-10-14. 4181

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 735 of 1904.

GANPATRAO ATMARAM and another Plaintiffs.

vs.

GAJANAN JAIRAM JOSHI and others Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Decree made in the above suit and bearing date the 11th day of December, 1909, and pursuant to the order made in the said suit bearing date the 18th day of June, 1914, all the right, title and interest of GANPATRAO ATMARAM and MADHAVRAO ATMARAM, the plaintiffs herein in three lots of properties situate at the villages of Thal, Kudal and Vai Seth in Taluka Alibag of the Kolaba District more particularly described in the Schedule hereunder written will be sold by public auction by Ramkrishna Raghunath Moramkar and Vinayak Balkrishna Nadkarni, the Receivers, appointed herein under the said Order herein, dated the 18th day of June, 1914, at the sites of the respective Lots on the 31st day of October and 1st and 2nd days of November, 1914 respectively, at the hour of half past four o'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time).

For further particulars and conditions of sale applications should be made at the office of Messrs. Judah and Solomon, attorneys for the said Receivers at No. 2 Dean Lane, within the Fort, Bombay.

SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO.

LOT I.

(A). All those pieces or parcels of paddy fields situate at the village at Thal in the Alibag Taluka of the Kolaba District bearing Survey and Pot numbers admeasuring and assessed as follows:—

(A).

Name of field.	Survey No.	Pot No.	Area. Acres.	Area. Gunthas.	Assessment. Rs.	as.	ps.
Seth Mithagur ..	21	1	1	31	13	..	..
"	20	1	..	35¼	1	8	..
Seth Manat ..	19	1 part.	..	10¾	1	9	3

(B).

Taki Baug ..	236	1	2	15½	31	..	..
Baug ..	..	2	3	17½	38	..	..

LOT II.

All those pieces or parcels of paddy land situate at the village of Kudal in Taluka Alibag and Pot Nos. admeasuring and assessed as follows:—

Name.	Survey No.	Pot No.	Area. Acres.	Area. Gunthas.	Assessment. Rs.	as.	ps.
Seth Dhame ..	9	1	2	2⅗	14	..	..
Seth Kuse	22	1	..	26¼	2	4	..
Do.	22	1	..	17	1	8	..
Seth Bhokas ..	33	1	1	2¾	9	8	..
Varkas land		Falni No.					
	9	1-3	..	14	..	2	8
	23	1	3	35½	2	..	..
	..	1	1	38½	1	1	..
	..	1	1	37½	1	1	..

LOT. III.

All those pieces or parcels of paddy lands situate at the village of Vai Seth in the Alibag Taluka of the Kolaba District, bearing Survey and Pot Nos. admeasuring and assessed as follows:—

Survey No.	Pot No.	Area. Acres.	Area. Gunthas.	Assessment. Rs.	as.	ps.
1	2	..	25	5	..	..
Varkas land	Falni No.					
1	a	..	12	..	3	6

Dated this 15th day of October, 1914.

RAMKRISHNA RAGHUNATH MORAMKAR, VINAYAK BALKRISHNA NADKARNI, Receivers in Suit No. 735 of 1904.

4174

AN EXCELLENT TESTIMONY.

"I CERTIFY with pleasure that the NATIONAL INSURANCE & BANKING COMPANY, Ld., Amritsar, has paid claims on my policies Nos. 712 and 713 promptly and the company is very honest in its dealings. I recommend it to the public.

(Sd.) SHEIKH DANISHMAND SUQRAT. Extra Assistant Commissioner.

Lahore, 10th October, 1913.

PERSONS intending to make an excellent provision against ACCIDENT, DEATH or OLD AGE at lowest periodical payments need apply sharp to the undermentioned.

WANTED—Active and honest agents and canvassers on liberal terms throughout the island and the presidency of Bombay. Particulars can be had from:—K. ANANT RAM and BROS., Chief Agents, 17-19, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

AUCTION SALE.

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

16, Apollo Street, Fort.

Telephone No. 521.

AUCTION SALE OF THE RIGHT, TITLE, AND INTEREST OF THE INSOLVENT, TAYEBALLY ESMAILJEE ESOOFBHOY IN A VERY VALUABLE IMMOVABLE PROPERTY KNOWN AS "GARDEN VIEW" SITUATE AT HUGHES ROAD.

Under instruction from B. N. Lang, Esq., Acting Official Assignee and Assignee of the estate and effects of Tayeballi Esmailji Esoofbhoy an insolvent, Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO., will sell by Public Auction on SATURDAY, the 31st instant, at 4-30 p.m., on the premises, the right, title and interest of the said insolvent in the undermentioned upper-storied bungalow with its large compound and outhouses known as "Garden View," situate at Hughes Road.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece of land situate at Gamdevi in the Walkeshwar Division of D Ward in the City and Island and sub-registration district of Bombay, together with the buildings and structures thereon which piece of land has been computed to contain a total area of 1090 square yards or thereabouts and which is bounded on the north west by the property of the Trustees of the Goculdas Tejpal Charities, on the north east by a service passage, on the south east by plot No. F of the City of Bombay Improvement Trust, Gamdevi estate and on the south west by Hughes Road, which said piece of land is known as plot No. 6, of the said estate and which said premises are assessed by the Collector of of Land Revenue, under New Survey No. 7335, and are assessed by the Municipality under Ward No. 2881, (1), Street No. 1, and are now in the possession of the Vendor.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Captain and Vaidya, Solicitors for the Official Assignee at their office at No. 121, Esplanade Road, or to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & CO., Auctioneers.

Bombay, 19th October 1914.

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Only by Special Request ONE WEEK MORE.

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Such a grand opportunity in only Half Prices.

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Also Our Two Grand Star Films:—

1. "The Adventures of Arizon Bill or the Mystery of Elk City Bank"

And

2. "A Tragedy at the Court of Milan."

(Fully Colored)

The Programme is Specially arranged for

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Sat. & Sunday and also Monday and Tuesday being Holidays:—Prize Matinee 5-15 to 6-45 and every Night 7 to 8-30; 9 to 10-30 and 11 to 12-30 (S. T.)

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PATHE'S WAR FILMS.

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3 SHOWS NIGHTLY 3

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A PRISONER IN THE HAREM

Staged and enacted with the assistance of an exceptional staff in a truly regal manner.

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BETWEEN A MAN AND A LION!

BETWEEN A LION AND A TIGER!

Shown for the first time in the history of motion picture photography.

In order to fully realize this Film
IT MUST BE SEEN.

***3 Shows Nightly*—7 to 8-15, 8-30 to 9-45, 10 to 11-15.**

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Monday & Tuesday. } **Extra Show—11-15 to 12-30.**

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(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

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Paid-up Capital	£562,500
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£562,500
Reserve Fund	£465,000

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THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LTD.

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The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

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CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the actual daily balance up to Rs. 1 lakh.

Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Interest at 4 per cent. per annum allowed on deposits fixed for 12 months. Rates for shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising interest and Dividends when due.

A. SCOTT SMITH,
Manager.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

(INCORPORATED IN HONGKONG.)

Paid up Capital	$15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.	$15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$18,000,000
Gold Reserve Fund	£1,500,000

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Colombo	Malacca	Sourabaya
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Hamburg	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Hankow	New York	Tsingtau
Harbin	Peking	Yokohama
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CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

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Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application. Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

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BANK OF BOMBAY.

SAVINGS BANK.

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Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest allowed at the rate of three per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

BANKING.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

Incorporated in England by Royal Charter

Capital	£1,200,000
Reserve Fund	£1,800,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£1,200,000

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38 Bishopsgate, London, E. C.

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Colombo	Klang (F M.S.)	Foochow
Karachi	Seremban (F.M.S.)	Shanghai
Amritsar	Bangkok	Tientsin
Delhi	Batavia	Tsingtau
Penang	Sourabaya	(North China
Phuket	Saigon	Hankow
Taiping (F.M.S.)	Haiphong	Yokohama
Ipoh (F.M.S.)		Kobe

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. p. a. on the minimum monthly balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 100,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 100,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application. Government Securities, Stocks and Shares bought and sold on account of clients and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.

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Are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

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Agency business of all sorts undertaken.

Address:—31, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

Telegraphic Address:—"SURETY," Bombay.

SHIPPING.

Oct, 17.

ARRIVALS.

Linga	Cutbush	Karachi Oct 15

DEPARTURES.

Oct. 17.

Caledonia	Dowell	London
Glenshiel	Griffiths	Calcutta
Palitana	Kinipple	Zanzibar

Oct. 18.

Koweit	Wilson	Jedah

The following vessels entered for loading on Saturday.

Steamer	India	for	London
,,	Groeswen	for	Genoa

Sunday, October 18th.

S. S. Caledonia:—The P & O Coy's steamer Caledonia, 3,429 tons, Captain E. R. Dowell, sailed on Saturday for London with mails, a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Linga:—The B I S N Coy's steamer Linga, 951 tons, Captain H. M. Cutbush, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Karachi which port she left on October 15, with a general cargo, 14 cabin and 163 deck passengers.

S. S. Koweit:—The steamer Koweit, 2,336 tons, Captain F. Wilson, sailed on Sunday, for Jeddah with a general cargo and 7 deck passengers.

S. S. Palitana:—The B I S N Coy's steamer Palitana, 1,933 tons, Captain A. W. A Kinipple, sailed on Saturday for Zanzibar, with a general cargo, 25 cabin and 60 deck passengers.

S. S. Glenshiel:—The steamer Glenshiel 3 054 tons, Captain D. G. Griffiths, sailed on Saturday, for Calcutta with ballast.

S. S Rangoon Maru:—The N. Y. K steamer Rangoon Maru, left Colombo for Bombay on the 16th instant and is due here Wednesday morning, the 21st instant.

S S. Colombo Maru:—The N. Y. K. steamer Colombo Maru, left Singapore for Hongkong on the 17th instant.

P DOCK.

TRAMER	CAPT.	AGENTS
Roma	Andrea	20.10 Italian S. N. & C
D. & E. City of Lincoln	Jenkins	K. N. & Co
F. Firoozi	Primrose	T. M. & Co
N. Umsinga	Cox	W. & A. G. & Co
C & R Clan Maclean	Williamson	J. Finlay & Co
P. Kerrienmoor	Sisterson	

V. DOCK.

Anatalia	Seaborne	17 10	W. & A G. & Co
Clan Macbeth	Redford	14.10	F. Finlay Co
Warturm	Thomson	19.10	W. & A. G. & Co
Lindenfels	Nick e		Dock manager
*Losna	Neilson	24.10	T. M. & Co
Umsinga	Thompson		W. & A. G. & Co
Nubia			P. & O. S. N Co.
*Whateley H. M.		Mead 26.10	L. Dreyfus & Co.
Peeswridge	Cooper		
India	Kenrick		P. & O. Co
City of London	Elliot		K. N. & Co

H. W. D. D,

Bahaduri 1910 Mahomed		Bo. S. N. Co. Ltd.
Netravati 1710 Abubaker		

H. W. V. D.

Linga	Cutbush	M. M. & Co

* Probable date of departure.

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

Arratoon Apcar	Walton	M. M. & Co
Abbassieh	Fhrilley	
Avon	Arisge	
Aragon	Mason	
Atlantian	Highton	
Barjora	O'Connor	M. M. & Co
Berbera	Lenarchand	M. M. & Co
Bangala	Carrie	M. M. & Co
Bharata	Macdonald	M. M. & Co
Bretwalda	Evans	M. M. & Co
Banora	Penny	M. M. & Co
Bames	Garwood	P. & O. Co.
Caledonia	Blaikie	
City of Baroda	Mason	K. N. & Co
Chilka	Fenton	M. M. & Co
Calaba	Cross	M. M. & Co
Craftsman	M. yeock	
Dimera	Dickinson	M. M. & Co
Empress of India	Haily	
E. F. Ferdinand	Gardner	The Dock manager
Frienfels	Hocking	Dock Manager
Favonian	Hicken	
Glenetive	Hart	
Glenclunv	Taylor	
Gregory Apcar	Sullivan	M. M. & Co
Halm	Erikain	F. F. Compb ll & Co
Homayun	Courtney	T. M. & Co
Itria	Walsh	M. M. & Co
Ionian	Castaway	
Ionus	Carey	
Jeddah	Ternel	T. M. & Co
Kurmark	Contwer	Dock Manager
Karadeniz	Mourad	B. & P. S. N. Co
Karmala	Evans	
Khosrou	Hannah	T. M. & Co
Lai Sang	Mooney	
Lockeley Hall	Gardner	K. N. & Co
Masunda	Risk	M. M. & Co
Mashobra	Brooks	M. M. & Co
Monteagle	Davidson	
Mesota	Clarke	
Nairung	Grant	T. M. & Co
Nuttah	Peter	
Neuralio	Natley	M. M. & Co
Norseman	Berry	
Ormara	McLean	M. M. & Co
Pentakota	Stewart	M. M. & Co
Pundit	Cribbin	T. M. & Co
Queen Maud	Howes	
Rahmani	Cusach	T. M. & Co
Rajput	Thompson	T. Morrison & Co
Rotenfels	Williams	Dock Manager
Riechenfels	Jones	Dock Manager
Rheinfels	Severs (Prize vessel)	Dock Manager
Surada	Bithop	M. M. & Co
Sealda	Johnson	M. M. & Co
Sidra	Byrn	The Bombay Co
Subedar	Crebbin	
Salsette	Vine	M. M. & Co
Saturnia	Taylor	
Sarillia	Jeffery	P. & O. Co
Steinbergen	Deyonge	
Stephanotis	Robinson	
Usra	Hamilyn	M. M. & Co
Trifels	Prize vessel	Dock Manager
Umaria	Elton	M. M. & Co
Umta	Babb	M. M. & Co
Vareta	Mills	M. M. & Co
Varzine	Hamilton	Dock Manager
Veturia	Brown	M. M. & Co
Vinotria	Arnesene	
Waddon	eterson	W. & A. G. & Co
Vaisova	Sharpe	M. M. & Co
Wartenfels	(Prize vessel)	Dock Manager
Winborne	Thomas	

EXPORTS.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Massilia (s) 100 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co., 4,547 cwts. linseed, oil cake, Ralli Bros., 2,240 cwts. cotton seed, cake, Breul & Co.

FOR GLASGOW.

Massilia (s) 1,486 cwts. masoor, 10,999 cwts. cotton seed, Ralli Bros., 3,840 cwts. linseed cake, Breul & Co.

FOR LONDON.

Losna (s) 608 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR LONDON.

Warturm (s) 9 cwts. mowra seed, C. Boggiano & Co.

FOR LEITH.

Umsinga (s) 62,102 cwts. cotton seed, Ralli Bros.

FOR MIDDLESBRO'.

Teesbridge (s) 3,000 tons manganese, ore The Central India Mining Co.

FOR NAPLES.

Roma (s) 500 bales cotton, E. Spinner & Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Nubia (s) 200 bales cotton twist, David Sassoon & Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Nubia (s) 300 bales cotton twist David Sassoon & Co., 112 cwts. gum bysabole M. Jafferbhoy.

IMPORTS.

S. S. Nore from London, Agents P. & O. S. N. Co.—74 bales, coloured yarn, 180 cases, 178 bales, cotton goods, 2 bales cotton and woollen goods, 6 cases cotton and linen goods, 6 cases, vegetable wax, 20 cases, soap, 10 cases, iron nails, 5 cases, cigarettes, 3 cases, cigars, 4 cases, tobacco, 3 cases, tobacco and cigarettes, 3 cases, hides, 3 cases, 140 kegs, paint, 5 cases, varnish, 60 cases, 680 kegs, paints, varnish, colours, 3 cases, essential oil, 80 casks, mineral water, 13 bales, 56 cases, paper, 91 cases, confectionery, 800 cases, condensed milk, 724 cases, 109 packages, provisions and oilmanstores, 195 cases, ale and stout, 2,087 cases, 3 casks, brandy, 1 cask whisky, 200 cases, 1 hogshead, gin, 312 packages, gin and bitters, 3 cases, liqueurs, 43 cases, 7 hogshead, wine, 299 cases, unsweetened spirits, 1 package, perfumed spirits.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument, ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide, at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time on the 17th October 1914, was 30.081 inches For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometers of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by 0.13 inch. for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature or correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 F. all aneroid reading should be increased by 138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the steam at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by 0.10 inch. for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given above.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY COLABA.

Bombay 16th October 1914.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m, 2. m.s 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr.	29.852 Inches
Temperature of Air	83 9 degrees
Wet Bulb Thermometer	77.7 ,,
Dew Point	75 4 ,,
Relative humidity of Air	0.761 ,,
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy-10)	6.2
Maximum temperature of Air	9.06 degrees
Minimum do. do.	7.74 ,,
General direction of find from midnight to midnight	ENE, NW, NNW
Movement of Wind from midnight to midnight	N.... 111 miles

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time, depth of water is at Prince's Dock sill.

Day of week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Nil	LOW WATER. Day of Month.	Bombay Mean Time	Depth on Nil
		h. m.	ft. in.	Oct	h. m.	ft. in.
S.	17	m 9 30	27 7	17	m 3 5	17 1
		10 1a	28 1		3 37	16 1
Sun	18	m 10 10	28 2	18	m 3 52	17 0
		10 46a	29 3		4 13	16 1
M.	19	m 4 14	25 0	19	m 10 11	22 0
		3 41a	23 4		9 46a	18 11
Tu.	20	m 11 31	28 8	20	m 5 24	18 10
		m 0 22	30 1		5 31a	18 3
W	21	0 13	28 3	21	m 6 11	17 4
					6 13a	18 1
Th.	22	m 1 8	30 2	22	m 6 59	17 11
		0 56a	27 7		6 57a	18 10
F.	23	m 1 58	29 5	23	m 7 50	18 10
		1 42a	26 7		7 43a	18 1

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

Oct.	Sunrise	Sunset
,, 17 (Saturday)	,, 6h. 23m.	,, 6h. 15m.
,, 18 (Sunday)	,, 6h. 24m.	,, 6h. 14m.
,, 19 (Monday)	,, 6h. 35m.	,, 6h. 12m.
,, 20 (Tuesday)	,, 6h 34m.	,, 6h. 13m.
,, 21 (Wednesday)	,, 6h 35m.	,, 6h. 11m.
,, 22 (Thursday)	,, 6h. 23m.	,, 6h 16m.
,, 23 (Friday)	,, 6h 35m.	,, 6h. 11m.

PHASES OF THE MOON.—Last Quarter 1914 Oct. 12th, 3h. 33m. p.m. New Moon 1914 Oct. 19th, 0h 35m. p.m. First Quarter 1914 Oct. 26th. 3h. 14. o m a.m. Full Moon 1914 Nov 3rd 5h. 18.6 a.m.

SIR E. E. SHACKLETON.

DEPARTURE FOR THE SOUTH POLE.

Sir Ernest Shackleton left Euston on Sept. 18 for his great Trans-Antarctic expedition.

There was no demonsration. "I think it would be much better," Sir Ernest had said, "that, in view of the war, there should be no demonstration of any kind." With that end in view the hour of his departure had been kept secret. Even Lady Shackleton did not accompany him to the station.

Sir Ernest said that the war did not affect his plans. He had, however, been put to increased expense, as scientific instruments, etc., purchased in Germany had to be paid for in advance and had not been delivered. The expedition had, therefore, to replace them from England.

THE PRESS ACT IN OPERATION,

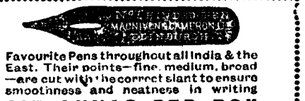
SECURITY FROM LOYAL GAZETTE PRESS FORFEITED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, October 17.

The security of Rs. 1,000 deposited by the keeper of the Loyal Gazette Press at which both "The Loyal Gazette," a vernacular weekly newspaper of Lahore, and the "Sher-I-Punjab," its daily edition were published, have been forfeited under orders from the Punjab Government on the ground that the article headed "Said-I-Ishtiba" (Victim of Suspicion), which appeared in the issue of the "Sher-I-Punjab" of October 6th is likely to bring the Government established by law in British India into hatred and contempt. The article in question was concerned with the Budge-Budge affray.

HINDOO AND SMALL HINDOO PENS



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ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Oct. 17.

The disturbance in the extreme north is much less marked this morning; it has given only a few falls of rain chiefly along the western Himalayas. The weather remains disturbed off the west coast of the Peninsula and condition is becoming unsettled in the south of the Bay.

Rainfall has been local in west United Provinces, Kashmir, Malabar, and south-east Madras. A few falls also occurred in Lower Burma, Punjab hills, Northwest Frontier Province, east Rajputana and Mysore.

The principal amounts are:—Sonamarg and Cherat half inch, Calicut and Tinnevelly three, Cochin one, Ootacamund and Kodaikanal a half.

Forecast:—Decrease of rain along the western Himalayas; increase in Assam; some extension northwards along the West Coast.

Arabian Sea report:—The Mail steamer reports that northwesterly winds have set in.

SIMLA, Oct. 18.

The disturbance in the extreme north has disappeared, and conditions have become more normal along the west coast of the Peninsula. There are still indications of unsettled weather over south of the Bay.

Rainfall has been local in the North-West Frontier Province, Malabar and south-east Madras. A few falls have also occurred in Lower Burma, Assam, Bengal, east and north Punjab and Kashmir.

The chief amounts are:—Mohumein one inch; Murree and Sonamarg half, Cochin one, Trivandrum three quarters, Tinnevelly three, and Madras half.

Forecast:—A decrease of rainfall in the extreme north.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Saturday, the 17th October 1914, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are moderately clouded in the extreme north and generally clear elsewhere, Humidity is normal or in excess. Day temperature is in moderate to considerable defect.

The United Provinces.—Agra reports 0.17in. of rain. Skies are lightly clouded. Humidity is in excess in the extreme western districts but in defect at Allahabad. Day temperature is in defect except at Cawnpore and Allahabad.

Sind and Rajputana.—Jaipur reports 0.35in. of rain during a thunderstorm. Skies are lightly clouded in the extreme eastern districts of Rajputana and clear elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in excess. Day temperature is in defect at Jaipur and Jacobabad but in excess at Karachi; night temperature is in excess at Jacobabad and Ajmer.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded.

The Konkan.—Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Temperature is in excess at Ratnagiri.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are moderately clouded.

General Remarks.—The disturbance in the north-west India has given local rain in east Rajputana and only isolated showers in the United Provinces but no precipation of importance in the plains of the Punjab. It has now nearly disappeared. Rainfall has increased and been fairly general in Malabar and the inland districts of south-east Madras. Conditions are slightly unsettled off south Malabar.

Fairly general rain is likely in Malabar and some showers in south-east Madras. Isolated showers are possible in the south Konkan and the south Bombay Deccan.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a. m. TUESDAY, the 17th of October, 1914.

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours	Temp. in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours	Humidity 8 A. M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Total 1st June to date.	Rainfall. Variation 1st June to date
PERSIAN-ARBA—						
Bushire;	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jask	92.8	75.7	74	..	0.78	0.72
Muskat	?	..	..	..	..	..
PUNJAB—						
Multan	86.5	55.7	77	..	9 71	4.98
Rawalpindi;	..	54.0	70	..	26.2	3.59
Lahore	80 2	63 4	67	..	21.0	5.82
Sirsa	85.8	51.6	73	..	18.7	..
Ambala	78.7	50.1	76	0.03	13.54	2.96
Delhi;	82.6	53.0	86	0.19	20 56	5.92
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	88.0	66.6	68	0.17	29.6	4.86
Mainpuri	88.3	65.1	80	..	24.71	0.46
Jhansi;	84.8	66.0	61	..	24.94	10.20
Cawnpore	90.0	69.1	72	..	28.3	4.95
Allahabad	89 6	66.6	57	..	16.22	0.48
SIND AND RAJPUTANA;						
Jacobad	94.1	65.6	72	..	4.42	2.17
Karachi	91.4	74.2	84	..	6 85	0.72
Ajmer	91.4	47.2	62	..	18.7	—0.16
Jaipore	89.2	52.2	60	0.35	24.56	2.69
Kotah	93 6	67.6	59	..	24.6	—1 66
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—;						
Bhuj	97.2	73.0	78	..	13.97	—2.10
Dwarka	88.2	76.1	84	..	17.11	2.47
Veraval	94.6	71.3	65	..	27.17	10.11
Rajkot	95.7	67.2	41	..	34.51	3.84
Bhavnagar Para	95.0	69 7	53	..	33.10	10.28
Surat	95 4	71.8	72	..	57.67	17.78
Ahmedabad	95.8	72.2	62	..	33 72	10.95
Dessa;	96.3	74.8	59	..	26.56	8.87
Neemuch	90.1	63.5	71	..	29.15	1 91
Indore	89.7	66.1	68	..	26.34	—4.46
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	90.8	66.5	75	..	47.21	—4.24
Saugor;	91.2	65.0	47	..	32.11	—10.48
Hoshangabad	91.5	67.6	67	..	43.68	—2.45
Khandwa	94.4	67.3	64	..	51.18	3.27
Akola	95.3	69.8	56	..	26.64	—2.77
Amraoti	93.0	70.8	58	..	31.81	1.57
Nagpur	93.2	65.6	71	..	39.62	—4.50
Chanda	89 9	67.0	78	..	35.74	—12.89
Raipur	89.7	67.6	68	..	41.43	—8.81
KONKAN—						
Bombay	90.6	79.5	84	..	91.29	11.49
Ratnagiri	94.5	79.7	56	..	1256	27.61
Mormugao	84.6	74.7	87	0.03	11354	25.52
Karwar;	93.5	75.6	92	..	1488	31.82
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	93.1	67.1	67	..	27.2	7.03
Ahmednagar	90.8	64.5	53	..	17 5	—1 64
Poona	87.8	65.1	69	..	30.0	7.46
Sholapur	92.6	72.8	58	..	24.1	—0.94
Bijapur;	87 2	70.2	66	..	19.8	—2 79
Belgaum;	88.8	67.4	63	..	30.3	89 87
Aurangabad;	90	68 2	48	..	23.8	0.93
Nizamabad (Indur).	91	69.8	67	..	32.84	16.4
Hyderabad	89.8	70 6	74	..	39.8	13 27
						27
						78
MALABAR COAST AND CEYLON—						
Mangalore;	90 7	73.9	82	..	140?	87.
Calicut;	89.8	75.4	93	9.58	100	A.
Cochin	89.7	74.7	87	1.02	79.8	—2.28
Colombo	87.4	74.2	94	0.10	28.0	8.77
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Maallpatam	88.8	75.4	72	..	25.7	—1 42
Bellary	92 0	69.1	60	..	14.2	1.14
Guddapah;	91 8	70.5	73	..	20 28	—2.29
Madras	93.6	74.2	79	..	21.7	1.07
Bangalore	79.3	64.4	86	..	19 1	—1.81
Coimbator	85.9	71.7	74	0.14	9.87	—2.42
Trichinopoly	85.6	73 4	83	0.22	10.2	—1.28
Negapatam;	87.0	76.1	76	..	19.7	—2.01

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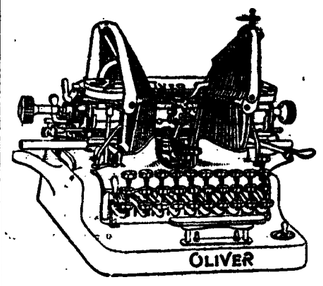

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Send your solution on a sheet of paper together with stamped addressed envelope for reply to GIDDEY & CO. Wholesale Watch Merchants, Aynsley House, Newhall Street, Birmingham, England. The Winner is requested to purchase a Chain from us to wear with Watch. The name of this paper must be mentioned. Trustworthiness of this firm is well known.

Mi s S. Radha Bai c/o B. B. Prasad Esq., Colonelganj, Kaliasthan, Allahabad, U. P., India.

Mr. M. Laul Do. De Parah Lane, Chinsurah, Hooghly, Bengal, India.

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

MONEY MARKETS.

London, Oct. 16th.

Bar Silver Spot	23⅛
„ 2 months hence	unquoted
Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 % since 8th August 1914.	
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st.	3¼
Interest day to day loans	1¼
„ 7 day market loans.	1½
Amount Paid into the Bank of England about	£184,000

London, Oct. 17th.

Paid into the Bank of England	£1,229,000
Fine White Java Sugar	20-6
Wheat Choice White Karachi,	46

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Oct. 16th.

	Bales.
Stock of Cotton at U. S. Ports	487,000
„ „ „ at Interior Ports	559,000
Silver Commercial Bars.	50⅞
New Orleans Cotton spot	6 11-16

BANK OF ENGLAND.

London, Oct. 16th.

On the 23rd September the Bank of England issued the following:—

"£500,000 has been set aside on account of H. M. Treasury Currency note Redemption Account.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool Oct. 16th.

	Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	4,100
„ „ Imports	9,672
Mid. Americans	5 05—25 d.
Egyptian F. G. F.	7.20—10 d.

Liverpool, October 17th.

Cotton sales	3,700
Imports	3,391
Mid. American	5.05
Egyptian	7.20

LIVERPOOL COTTON GOODS.

Liverpool, Oct. 16th.

Tone "Cloth" Depressed little doing.
Tone "Yarns" some forced sales at wretched rates.

LIVERPOOL COTTON STATISTICS.

London, Oct. 16th.

	Bales.
Total Actual Export	5,000
„ Forwarded	34,000
„ Imports	20,000
„ Stock	769,000

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

London, Oct. 16th.

Good Broach	4.25
F. G. „	4.40
Fine „	4.55

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

London, Saturday, October 17th.

	Bales.
Total in Sight	1,610,000
Total Sales	20,000
East Indian Sales	11,000
Total Export	1, 00
East Indian Export	100
East Indian Stock	76,000
East Indian Forwarded	700
East Indian Actual Export	300
American Afloat	97,000
East Indian Afloat	11,000
Total Afloat	1,280,000

COCOANUT OIL.

London, Oct, 16th.

Ceylon Rubber	2/1¼
Cocoanut Oil Oct.-Dec.	42
Copra	22⅝

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS REPORTS.

London, Oct. 16th.

METALS.

Standard Copper G. M. B.	54¼

COTTONSEED.

Bombay Cottonseed (sound delivered per ton)	6
Ports	Hull
Calcutta Linseed	42/3

BOMBAY MARKETS.

Bombay, 17th October.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Nil.

EXCHANGE.

The market has been quiet and rates are unchanged.

The banks will be closed on Monday and Tuesday for the Dewali holidays.

Quotations:—

BANK'S SELLING—	a d
T. T. ready	1 3 13/16 to 27/32
D D. mail	1 8⅛
T T. forward. Oct. 20th	1 3 27/32
BANK'S BUYING—	
Private D D. ready	1 4 1/16
Oreffits 3 m-s ready	1 4⅛
Frams 3 m-s ready	172½
60 d/s Japan	147⅞

BULLION.

Yesterday spot bar silver in London was ⅛ lower at 28 1/8. The local market continues to decline and ready bars are selling at 72-2 cum duty. Business is very moderate. The market will be closed on Monday and Tuesday for the Dewali.

Quotations:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
English bar gold	26	8	0
Ready Bar silver (cum duty)	72	2	0

Exports of Bar Silver from Bombay by rail on 15th October 1914.

	Bars,	Ounces.
G. I. P. Railway	22*	21 716
B. B. & C. I. Railway	16	18,607

* Boxes and Bars

COTTON.

Yesterday the fixed rate for spot Mid Americans in Liverpool was reduced 25 points, the rate now being 5.05. Spot Egyptians F. G. F. was also reduced 10 points to 7.20. The stock of cotton in Liverpool was 769,000 bales, against 482,000 bales at the same time last year.

The local market continues irregular. The quotations this morning were Rs. 177½ for good Broach March, Rs. 117½ for fully good Bengal January and Rs. 146 for fine Khamgaon-Akola January. There was a small business doing in the bazaar. The market at Colaba was closed this afternoon as a mark of respect to the memory of Mr. H. C. McIntyre of the Indian Cotton Company, who died in England yesterday. Mr. McIntyre had been for many years in India, and was well-known to the cotton community both here and up-country.

LOCAL YARNS.

Sales are reported of about 2,000 bales 10's at 4 7/16 annas to 4¾ annas.

Unsold stock at Hongkong, 56,500 bales.

Sold but uncleared at Hongkong, 25,000 bales.

Unsold stock at Shanghai, 50,000 bales.

Sold but uncleared at Shanghai, 15,000 bales.

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Wheat:—The market is steady.
We quote:—
Ready White Karachi Bangla ..... Rs. 6-9-6 R.T.
Linseed:—The market is quiet.
We quote:—
Ready ..... Rs. 5-13-6 B.T.
Rapeseed:—Steady.
We quote:—
Ready Brown Cawnpore ... Rs. 6-10-0 B.T.
Ready Yellow Gujerat ..... Rs. 8-0-0 B.T.
Castorseed:—Quiet.
We quote:—
Ready ..... Rs. 5-5-0 R.T.
Mowraseed:—Steady.
We quote:—
Ready ..... Rs. 4-0-0 B.T.
Poppyseed:—Quiet but steady.
We quote:—
Ready ..... Rs. 7-4-0 B.T.

All markets in Bombay will be closed on Monday and Tuesday for the Dewali holidays.

RECEIPTS.

The following are the Receipts of Cotton produce and principal Food Grains into Bombay for the 24 hours ending at 6 p.m. yesterday.

Cotton	255 Bales.
Wheat	6 103 Owts.
Linseed	1,407 „
Rape, Rai etc.	647 „
Gingellyseed	103 „
Poppyseed	Nil. „
Groundnuts	15 „
Castorseed	1,262 „
Rice	140 „
Myrabolams	Nil. „
Cotton seed	3,797 „
Mowraseed	Nil. „
Gram	343 „
Jowar	375 „
Mauns	Nil. „
Barley	235 „

THEFT OF REVOLVERS AND CARTRIDGE

A STUDENT ARRESTED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 17.

The Intelligence Branch of the C. I. D. yesterday conducted a house search at 1, Raja Lane, in the northern part of the town. The search commenced in the forenoon and lasted a long time. A student whose name is not mentioned, has been arrested. It is believed that the search was in connection with the theft of revolvers and cartridges from the shop of Messrs. R. B. Rodda, of Calcutta.

TEA SALES IN CALCUTTA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 17.

At the tea sales to be reopened on the 20th instant, fifteen thousand chests will be offered. Since the suspension of sales ninety-seven thousand packages were sold privately.

RETURN OF THE HON. MR. GOKHALE

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

POONA, Oct. 17.

A private wire received yesterday says that the Hon. Mr. Gokhale has definitely decided to sail for India on the 24th Oct. reaching Bombay by the middle of the next month.

KOMAGATA MARU ENQUIRY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Oct. 17.

The Komagata Maru enquiry commission meets in Calcutta on the 22nd instant.

HYDERABAD STUDENTS IN ENGLAND.

A press communique issued by Mr. A. Hydari, B.A., Secretary to the Government of H. H. the Nizam, Judicial, Police and General Departments, briefly lays down a code of rules sanctioned by his Highness' Government for the information and guidance of Hyderabad students proceeding to England for purposes of study.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

HOME AND INDIAN LIST.

The following are declared by the Civil Service Commissioners to have obtained the first 78 places in the recent concurrent Open Competitive Examinations for the Home Civil Service, Indian Civil Service, and Colonial Civil Service (Eastern Cadetships). The letters H., I., C., show the Service (Home, Indian, Colonial) for which the candidates entered their names. Candidates whose names are marked† are not at present entitled to the offer of any appointment. Whether they may eventually become entitled to such an offer depends upon the final allocation of candidates higher up on the list. The selection of every candidate is conditional on his passing a medical examination, which will be held in London in the course of a few days:—

Name.		Total Marks.
Bullock, Christopher Llewellyn	H. I. C.	3,876
Gilbert, Bernard William	„	3,528
Finlay, Eric Lionel	„	3,491
Brown, Osbert Harold	„	3,403
Fraser, William Robert	„	3,375
Bamford, Eric St. John	„	3,241
Clauson, Gerard Leslie Makins	H.	3,220
Burger, Samuel George Hans	H. I. C.	3,098
MacDougall, Raibeart MacIntyre	„	3,094
Perry, Edward William	„	3,060
Rowe-Dutton, Ernest	„	3,042
Beckett Harold	„	3,022
Jones, Cyril Edgar	„	3,013
Wardley, Geoffrey Charles Norton	„	2,988
Mudie, Robert Francis	„	2,943
Whittle, Frank	„	2,886
Wakely, Clifford Holland	„	2,847
Wade, John Roland	„	2,818
Verity, Edgar William	„	2,808
Edwards, Edward John Rogers	„	2,781
Ogilvie Charles MacIvor Grant	H.	2,764
†Joad, Cyril Edwin Mitchinson	H.	2,744
Mottram, Henry Wyndham	H. I. C.	2,739
†Veale Dougals	H.	2,738
Downie Nelson	H. I. C.	2,732
Smith, Eric Conran	„	2,720
Steven, Thomas Morton	„	2,719
Scott, Thomas Torrance	„	2,714
Payton, Wilfrid Hugh	„	2,704
Shivdasani, Hassamal Baharmal	I.	2,700
Hodge, Humphrey Grose	H. I. C.	2,678
†Care, Henry Clifford	H.	2,677
Sorley, Herbert Tower	H. I. C.	2,676
Owen, Leonard	„	2,666
†Townshend, Hugh	H.	2,652
Lee, Edward Owen	H. I. C.	2,644
*Mehta, Nanalal Chamanlal	„	2,625
*Bajpai, Girija Shanwer	„	2,611
Horwill, Lionel Clifford	„	2,595
†Elgey, Eric	H.	2,594
Bullen, Horace-Braithwaite	H. I.	2,588
Wylie, Francis Verner	H. I. C.	2,579
Crofton, Richard Marsh	„	2,571
Bradford, Walter Glynne	„	2,570
Bain, Graham Ward	„	2,557
Dow, Thomas Miller	„	2,550
Willis, Harold Mitchell	„	2,525
Rhydderch, William Edmund Hodges	„	2,524
*Desai, Shankar Pandurang	„	2,515
Douglas, William Scott	„	2,512
Wright, Eric Tracey	H. I. C.	2,492
Armitage, Kenneth Lionel Frederick	„	2,473
†Galpin, Christopher John	H.	2,472
Shaw, Edward Brian	H. I. C.	2,460
Harwood, Sidney Lionel	„	2,459
*Bhide, Vithal Shivaram	„	2,454
McCracken, Andrew	„	2,439
Mansfield, Philip Theodore	„	2,423
†Maude, Louis Edward Joseph	H.	2,419
Roxburgh, Thomas James Young	H.I.C.	2,408
Beatry, Henry	„	2,393
Woodnams, Geoffrey	„	2,362
Green, Samuel Arnold Collier	„	2,354
Banks, Thomas Macdonald	„	2,349
Wood, Ernest Clement	„	2,348
Roe, Albert John Havilland	„	2,319
†Haidar, Sudhindra Kumar	H.I.	2,308
Cade, Charles Maurice Dakeyne	H.I.C.	2,209
Pollock, Ronald Evelyn	„	2,287
Kemm, Archibald Henry	„	2,259
Blank, Abraham Lewis	„	2,244
†Robertson, Gilbert Swale	H.I.	2,239
Cobbald, Ernest Barham	H.I.C.	2,237
Hardwick, Frank	„	2,233
Wace, Ferdinand Blyth	I.C.	2,226
†Kenney, Edward Herbert	H.	2,225
†Nathan, Charles	H.	2,205
Mainwaring, Albert James	H.I.C.	2,189

The following stand next in order of merit:—

Amond, James	H.I.C.	2,160
Wallace, Alexander Ross	„	2,159
Newsam, William Oswald	H.I.	2,149
Gokhale, Bhalchandra Krishna.	H.I.C.	2,148
Harvey, Richard Ernle	„	2,138

*Not eligble for Cadetships in Hong-kong, Strait Settlements or Federated Malay Straits.

RUSTEM BEY TO LEAVE WASHINGTON

PRESIDENT AND OFFENDING AMBASSADOR

The New York correspondent of the "Daily Mail" wired as follows on Sept 24:—

President Wilson's determination to seek the removal of indiscreet diplomatists led to-day to the resignation of Rustem Bey, the Turkish Ambasador.

Some days ago Rustem Bey in an interview made statements containing reflections on this country which President Wilson considered highly obnoxious. He called upon the Ambassador for an explanation, and to-day the Ambassador declaring that he still cherished the views expressed in the interview, notified the President that he would leave Washington within a fortnight.

In the interview Rustem Bey declared that the intention of the United State Government to send warships to Turkey in connection with the rumour of uprisings against the Christians would lead to a serious situation. He proceeded to remark that while massacres had previously occurred in Turkey they were not different from the acts which other peoples committed under provocation, illustrating his argument with references to the lynching of negroes in the United States and the water cures in the Philippines.

DELHI SANITATION.

MAJOR COOK-YOUNG THE NEW HEALTH OFFICER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 17.

Subject to the approval of the Secretary of State, the Government of India have sanctioned new arrangements for sanitation at Delhi.

Major Cook-Young now becomes Health officer of the City and the notified area, while Lieut. Colonel Ogilvie takes charge of the imperial city.

WEST END

"Queen Anne"

15" LEVER WATCH

Non-magnetic lever escapement, compensating nickel-steel hair-spring and balance wheel; seven jewels; substantial dust-proof case.

MODEL No. 1
Nickel Silver - Rs. 12
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Will stand riding and much knocking about without being affected. Very useful and reliable.

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WRITE FOR OUR ILLUSTRATED LIST SENT POST FREE.

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BOMBAY : CALCUTTA

FIELD SERVICE OUTFITS FOR MILITARY OFFICERS.

Khaki uniform Collars	from Rs. 6-8 Doz.	Shirts	from Rs. 2-12 each		
Officer's Khaki Tunic Coats	„ „ 12-8 Each.	Breeches	„ „ 9-8	„	
Khaki Cord Breeches	„ „ 11-8	„	Overalls	„ „ 7-8	„
Khaki Shorts	„ „ 4-0	„	Khaki Putties	„ „ -8	„

Wolsley Valises from Rs. 35.

NOTE.—NO ADVANCE IN PRICES.

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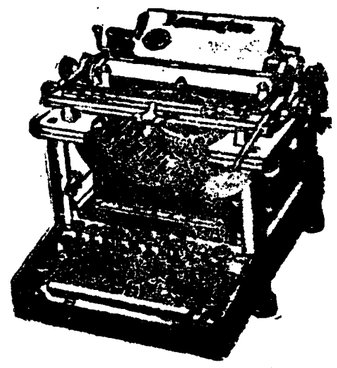
RECENT REMINGTON RECORDS.



The largest Typewriter order ever placed in India was for

REMINGTONS

A few Recent Typewriter Sales for India:

THE MAHARAJA OF PATIALA—Order for Forty Gurmukhi Remingtons.
THE BENGAL GOVERNMENT—Order for fifty Remingtons.
THE INDIAN TELEGRAPH—Order for 200 Remingtons.
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And these are only just a few.

There are more REMINGTONS in use in India to-day than of all other makes put together.

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(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND).

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NERVOUSNESS AND INSOMNIA

are symptoms of nerve irritation, often the result of OVER-WORK, ANXIETY, OVER-STUDY, MENTAL ANXIETY, and excesses of eating, drinking, or bodily abuses.

HUXLEY'S "Ner-Vigor"

A syrup of acid glycero-phosphates rich in organic phosphates, which after absorption into the blood, build up cell life and help to restore mental equilibrium, muscular vigour, and reinforced nerve power.

Original bottles of 40 doses sold throughout India, Burmah, Ceylon, Straits Settlements, etc.

ANGLO-AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL Co., Ltd., London.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

PUBLIC ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Divali, Bank Holiday.
Concert in aid of War Relief Fund, Y. W. C. A. Hall, 5 p.m.

TUESDAY, October 20.

Divali, Bank Holiday.
Cathedral School Annual Swimming Gala, Back Bay Swimming Baths, 3-15 p.m.

DAILY.

Excelsior Theatre of Varieties, 6-30.
America India Cinematograph Parni Road, 7 to 9-15 8-30 to 9-45 and 10 to 11-15.
Imperial Cinematograph, Charni Rd., 7 to 8-30, 8-45 to 10-15 10-30 to 12
Olympia Cinematograph Sandhurst Road, 5-15 to 8-45 7 to 8-30 9 to 10-30 and 11 to 12-30

Domestic Occurrence

DEATH.

DOLOROZA.—On the 12th instant at 3 p.m. at Anjuna, Goa, Doloroza, beloved wife of Dr. L. S. de Albuquerque of Zanzibar, and daughter of Mr. M. X. de Souza of the Eastern Telegraphs: there will be a Requiem Mass at the Sonapur Chapel of Our Lady of Seven Dolors, at 7 a.m. on Tuesday the 20th inst., for the repose of her soul.

CHICHGUR.—On Saturday the 17th October at his residence at Girgaum Road near Wadia's Fire Temple, Merwanji Pestonji, aged 78.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE

Squadron Orders by Lieut.Col. H. Stanley Reed, A. D. C. Commanding.

Oct. 19.

1 Orderly N. C. Officer for the week ending October 24th:—Corpl. R. Ellis.
2 Riding School for recruits and all members daily from 7-15 a.m.
3 There will be combined drill with the 33rd Cavalry on Wednesday morning next, the 21st instant. Parade 7-15 a.m. Rendezvous Chruch Gate Station 7 a.m. punctually. Dress, Drill order Khaki with arms.
4 Veterinary class will be held on Wednesday evening at 5-30 p.m.
5 Thursday evening, the 22nd instant, there will be an advanced equitation drill for Officers and N. C. Officers and members of the Corps at 5-30 p.m. at the Riding School. Dress, Drill order, Khaki with arms.
6 Leave.—The undermentioned members are granted leave of absence from Bombay:—2nd Lt. A. E. Baird from 17th to 21st October.
Corpl. R. Ellis, from 16th to 21st October.
Trooper J. W. Hughes, from 17th to 21st October.

R. A. SPENCE, Lt.,
Acting Adjutant, Bom. Lt. Horse.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES

Regimental Orders by Lieut.-Colonel P. R. Cadell, Commanding.

Oct. 19.

891. Instruction—Officers—All Officers of the Battalion are requested to attend as often as possible a series of lectures and drills to be held at Headquarters every day at 7-15 a.m. except Saturdays until further orders. Dress.—Mufti. Note books should be brought.
With reference to the above order, there will be no lecture for Officers on Monday and Tuesday next.
904. Parades.—Company Parades for the week ending October 24th:—
"A" Company, Thursday at 6-30 p.m.
"B" Company, Thursday and Saturday at 7-30 a.m. Signalling Class at 6-30 p.m. Monday, Wednesday and Friday (Mufti).
Recruits.—Thursday and Saturday at 7-30 a.m.
Khaki Shirts and Shorts or uniform to be worn at Company Drills. Recruits who have not drawn their uniform should parade in Mufti.
"C" Company, Wednesday and Friday at 6-15 p.m.
"D" Company, Tuesday and Thursday at 6-30 p.m.
"E" Company, Wednesday.—Fall in at Sir Richard Temple's Statue at 6-30 p.m. prompt, Dress.—Drill Order, Uniform with helmets.
"F" Company, Wednesday, at 6-30 p.m.
"G" Company, Monday and Thursday at 7-30 a.m. at the Gymkhana. Dress.—Drill Order, Helmets.
Recruits, Tuesday and Wednesday at 7-30 a.m. at the Gymkhana, and Monday, Thursday at 6-30 p.m. at Headquarters. Dress—Mufti.
Special Reserve attached to "G" Company will parade with the Recruits of "G" Company on the above mentioned day.
Instructional parade for N.-C. Officers at the Gymkhana on Tuesday, at 7-30 a.m. Dress—Mufti with Rifles and Side Arms.
Companies to be instructed in accordance with Schedule of Training.
I. Motor Reserve parade on Thursday at 6-30 p.m. Dress.—Mufti.
II. Semaphore Signalling Class.—Adult Companies every evening except Saturdays at 6-30 p.m.
905. Musketry.—The Range as Ghat Kopar is allotted as follows:—
Tuesday, 20th instant.—"L" Company Recruits.
Wednesday, 21st instant.—"G" Company Recruits.
Thursday, 22nd instant.—"L" Company Recruits.
Friday, 23rd instant.—"C" Company Recruits.
Saturday, 24th instant.—"L" Company Recruits.
Sunday, 25th instant.—"G" Company Recruits.
Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 6-15 a.m. Officers Commanding companies will please detail one N.-C. Officer for range duty with their Recruits.
I. Recruits.—The Miniature Range at Old Head-quarters will be open from 6 to 7-30 p.m. every evening except Saturdays, starting Monday, the 19th instant. All Recruits must attend on the evening previous to the day on which they are detailed to fire at Ghat Kopar.
907. The undermentioned having been enrolled are taken on the strength of the Corps and posted to companies as follows:—
No. 8149 Vol. A. Walker, No. 8150 Vol. G. Tweddle, No. 8151 Vol. R. F. Mars. [illegible] Vol. G. W. Wardle, No. 8153 Vol. C. G. S. Nida, No. 8154 Vol. C. B. Perkin, No. 8155 Vol. F. D. Baker, No. 8156 Vol. S. Frost, No. 8157 Vol. D. R. Williams, No. 8158 Vol. D. W. Johnston, No. 8159 Vol. W. Fergus, No. 8160 Vol. V. E. Towlson, No. 8161 Vol. G. Jones, No. 8162 Vol. F. L. Hebden, No. [illegible] Vol. E. Suestein, "B" Coy. No. 8164 Motor Cyclist H. E. Bevans, "E" Coy. Motor Cycle Section.
908. Leave.—The Commanding Officer is pleased to grant leave of absence to Lieut. N. G. Hunt, from 16th to 21st October 1914.

(Sgd.) P. A. SILK, 2nd Lieut.
Offg. Adjutant Bombay Vol. Rifles.

G. I. P. RAILWAY COLLISION.

The damage done to the lines near Thul Ghauts, reversing station on the G. I. P. Railway, has been repaired, and the lines are completely clear. The trains from the north have been arriving punctually at the Victoria Terminus since Sunday.

PORT OFFICE NOTIFICATION.

The Port Officer, Bombay, received the following message from the Meteorological Department, Simla, at 5-30 a.m. on Sunday:—Observations from coast stations no longer indicate the existence of disturbed weather over the Arabian Sea.

DAILY MORTALITY RETURNS,

No cases of either Plague or Small Pox were recorded in Bombay City during the 24 hours ended at 6 a.m., on Saturday. There was one attack of cholera. The total mortality from all causes on Friday was 73, as compared with 88 of the corresponding day of 1913 and 87 of 1912. Out of a total of 2,730 rats caught by the municipal rat-catchers on Friday, 6 were found to be plague-infected. Five of the plague rats were found in B Ward and one in E Ward.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Oct. 17.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.—Mr. W. F. Rice, C. S. resigns his seat as additional member, Imperial Legislative Council. Mr. R. E. U. Arbuthnot succeeds. Mr. A. P. Muddiman C. S. officiates as Secretary, Legislative Department vice Sir William Vincent placed on Special duty. Mr. J. Nissim C. S. officiates temporarily as Deputy Secretary vice Mr. Muddiman.

HOME DEPARTMENT.—Mr. N. W. Lyle resigns Civil Service, Mr. A. L. Hannay C. S. appointed temporary additional Judge, Madras High Court. Mr. J. Boylan of Lahore is exempted from the operations of the Arms Act. Mr. W. A. Le Rossignol C. S. becomes third temporary additional Judge, Chief Court, Lahore. Captain Robson, I.M.S., is posted to the Punjab. The following officers of the Indian Medical Service revert to military duty. Lt. Col. Pridemore, Majors Good, Fenton, Walker, Emslie-Smith, Barnardo and Captain Nealor, Fielding, Proctor, Munro, Godson, Armytage, Meneill, O'Brien and Newcomb.

FOREIGN AND POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.—Major McConaghy posted as agency Surgeon, Bhopal. Captain Roberts, 75th Infantry, appointed Cantonment Magistrate, Baroda. Major Wilson, I.M.S., posted as Medical Officer, Mewar Bhil Corps. Major Hugo I.M.S., posted as Residency Surgeon, Kashmir. Lt., Col Rose, Gurkha Rifles, officiates as Inspector General, Imperial Service troops vice Brigadier General Watson.

Mr. A. H. Grant acts as Foreign Secretary to the Government of India vice Sir Percy Cox who returns to the Persian Gulf as Political Resident. Mr. H. N. Bolton from leave acts as Deputy Secretary in the Foreign Office vice Mr. A. H. Grant.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.—Mr. A. R. Iyer officiates as Deputy Comptroller General. Mr. W. Alder C. S., Accountant General, Punjab, granted thirteen months leave. Mr. A. M. Brigstocke is posted as Accountant General and Commissioner of Paper Currency, Punjab.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.—Mr. E. P. Stebbing Deputy Conservator of Forests Bengal resigns the service. Lt. L. H. Jackson, appointed Assistant Superintendent Survey of India.

COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.—Mr. W. H. H. Money is confirmed as Deputy Commissioner Northern India Salt. Mr. A. H. Ley C. S. is confirmed as Director General of Commercial Intelligence.

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT.—The services of Reverends Kirwan and Doddarell placed at disposal of the Army Department. Reverends Talbot and Dunlop appointed Chaplains, Lucknow Establishment. The Services of Major S. P. James, I.M.S., have been placed under D. G., I.M.S.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.—Messrs. N. C. Ker, W. H. R. Clifford, C. A. MacNee are appointed Second Lieutenants, Infantry Branch, Indian Army Reserve.

RAILWAY DEPARTMENT.—The Services of following officers are placed under Army Department:—Lt.-Col. V. Murray, Major Osborne, Anderson, Russell, Wilkinson, Captains Magnias, Birney, Watson, Mount, Lieutenants Walton, Trevor, Roberts, and Woodhouse and Messrs. Varvill, Evans, Josceylyne, Whalley and Watkins.

INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS.

MR. B. N. BASU PRESIDENT-ELECT

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 17.

The Hon. Mr. Bhupendra Nath Basu has been elected by the All-India Congress Committee to be the President of the next session of the Indian National Congress to be held in Madras.

REPORTED THEFT.

Mr. R. Carruthers, residing in Janjira Chambers has reported to the police the theft of silver dishes &c., collectively valued at Rs. 337, from his flat on Friday night.

Oosman Sakur, a grocer of Borah Bazaar, has reported that some one broke the lock of his door and carried away ornaments and cash of the collective value of Rs. 533 on Friday night.

ST. JOHN AMBULANCE ASSOCIATION WAR GIFT.

Mr. Anthony Alexander Manager, War Gifts Depot of the Bombay Branch of the above Association writes to say that the total number of boxes containing British and Indian soldiers' Bed units, etc., etc., despatched up to date is 724.

WOMEN'S BRANCH.

Mr. J. A. D. McBain, Hon. General Secretary of the Bombay Women's Branch of the Imperial Indian Relief Fund, acknowledges the receipt of further contributions from various districts in the Presidency, the total of monetary contributions aggregating Rs. 2,02,768 up to date.

PEARL MERCHANT'S' INSOLVENCY.

A LOSS OF FIFTEEN LAKHS.

The further public examination of the partners in the firm of Sobhagchand Naginchand and Company, pearl merchants, who failed last year, was resumed on Saturday before Mr. R. B. Patel, Chief Clerk, when Mr. Bhaishankar Nanabhoy continued the cross-examination of Savaichand Surchand.

The insolvent said he did not know what his wife inherited on the death of her father. Naginchand's wife was managing the estate of his deceased father-in-law. He did not know what property his father-in-law left. Naginchand's wife and his wife were sisters. Witness was at Surat during the last Pachusan holidays. He did not know whether on the festival day Naginchand was turning the tiles of the roofs of his own house as well as that of a neighbour searching for pearls, and that about 200 people had collected there. He had not heard of that incident at all.

Witness was then asked to produce his books to substantiate his statement that he had suffered a loss of fifteen lakhs in trade carried on in partnership with Naginchand. Witness said that he could not produce the accounts in which this loss was shown; his mehtas knew all about them. He did not know in what year the loss was sustained. He did not know which firm sustained this heavy loss. It was about six years ago. The business, in which this loss was sustained, must have continued for about four or five years but the period could be ascertained from the books. He did not remember. He did not know in what books the entries relating to that trade were made. The mehtas used to write books and he did not understand anything about them. He did not know the extent of that business. He had not inquired how and in what business this heavy loss was sustained. That business was carried on in the name of Naginchand Zaverchand. He did not remember a single instance during the last ten years in which he had suffered such an extraordinarily heavy loss. He had not attempted to find out from the books as his mehta was not here.

Re-examined by Mr. Gulabchand, the insolvent said that the firm of Chhotalal Naginchand was dissolved because some of the partners wanted to retire. The partners who retired were Chhotalal Lalubhai, Kesrichand Rupchand, Motichand Rupchand, Thakorebhai Mulchand and Motichand Kasturchand. All the partners sat together and settled the dispute. Choonilal Saraiya was present at the time. He intervened and settled the dispute.

Mr. Gulabchand then put in several accounts from the witness's ledger in respect of certain items referred to in Mr. Bhaishankar's cross-examination about the loss of Rs. 15,00,000 in the pearl business.

PARCELS OF PEARLS.

Sobhagchand Naginchand was then cross-examined by Mr. Bhaishankar. When the firm of Sobhagchand Naginchand commenced business, he said, the firm of Chhotalal Naginchand was going on but it was closed after some time. He was not a partner in the firm of Chhotalal Naginchand. He did not know under what arrangement the business of Chhotalal Naginchand was taken up by his firm. His father knew all about it. He had not made any inquiries about that yet. His firm had dealings with the Specie Bank. He used to go to the Bank, sometimes alone and sometimes with his father. His Bombay firm was opened about three or four years ago. He did not attend to the Bombay business. He knew that in October, 1912, 128 parcels that had been returned from Europe and 93 parcels from Bombay were taken away from the Specie Bank. He did not know the arrangement between his father and Choonilal. All he knew was that he went with the parcels to Abdul Rehman's bungalow. At the bungalow, Abdul Rehman kept the pearls in his safe. The key of the safe remained with Abdul Rehman. Witness did not get it. Abdul Rehman used to get the pearls cleaned and stringed. Witness used to go there sometimes while the pearls were being cleaned and stringed. The work used to be done even in the absence of any representative of witness's firm. The pearls remained in Abdul Rehman's bungalow for about a month and a half. He personally did not know whether any portion of these pearls was given to anybody or sold, but he remembered his father telling him about eight or ten days afterwards that some portion of these goods was given to Choonilal who had gone there. At that time his father only told him that some pearls were given to Choonilal. This conversation took place in Bombay on the very day the pearls were given. He knew that some pearls were sold both before and after Choonilal had taken away the goods. The particulars of the pearls sold must be in the books, but he could not point out any entry to that effect. He did not know if any one took down the particulars of the sale on their behalf. He could not say how the particulars came to be entered into the books. He had informed his father of the sales witnessed by him. He remembered that some goods were sold to Tullockchand. He also remembered that a portion of these goods was consigned to Europe in the name of his father through Mr. Gordhandass Khatao. He did not now remember how many parcels were consigned, but the particulars were given in the books. He did not know if any other goods were consigned or sold. The remaining goods were delivered over to Choonilal. He learnt that from Choonilal some time after the pearls were delivered to him. He could not give the date on which Choonilal gave him this information. Choonilal told him the goods which were taken by Abdul Rehman were returned to him. Choonilal told him that his father had seen him, and he was hopeful of the pearl market improving. Nobody was present when this conversation took place. Choonilal did not tell him what goods were returned. He knew that the pearls had been bleached while they were at Abdul Rehman's bungalow.

Further examination was at this stage adjourned.

FINANCES OF TURKEY.

ALARMING OUTLOOK.

PROBABLE DEFICIT OF £ 16,000,000

The Financial correspondent in Constantinople of "The Near East" writing on Sept. 4 says:—

Turkey, while declaring her neutrality, has mobilized every available man under the age of 45, and, although the mobilization seems to be slacking off and the older men are being sent back, Turkey is paying a heavy price for thus playing with fire.

TRADE STAGNANT.

Everything that may or may not be useful to a field force—horses, carriages, carts, harness, foodstuffs, wool, leather indeed, every available commodity,—is being requisitioned, to be paid for nobody knows when. Even the cargoes of foreign ships in transit or in port, and, in some cases, the property of foreign shopkeepers, are not spared. No trade exists, imports and exports having ceased, and the post and telegraph services with Europe have been almost entirely interrupted. Trade in Constantinople itself is almost stagnant, and there have been meetings of commission agents and shop owners who are without the means of paying the salaries of their employees and have not the heart to dismiss them.

In an ordinary year the revenue of the Turkish Empire amounts to, roughly, 32 million pounds. The war in Europe, the mobilization in Turkey, the monetary crisis the impossibility of lifting the crops owing to the want of men, transport and credit, and, lastly, the prohibition of the export of cereals, which, in many cases, have been seized by the military authorities, have all had such an unfavourable effect that it may be estimated that, adding the deficit of two millions already allowed in this year's budget, the total deficit at the end of the year will be £110,000,000.

MILITARY EXEMPTION TAX.

The mobilization can, on the other hand, be credited with having produced an additional revenue in the form of the military exemption tax extracted from those unwilling to serve in the army. It is stated that by this means the Government have been able to raise one a-half million pounds, and, while this figure cannot be vouched for it is apparent that the Government have been able to profit considerably from this source. The authorities have, time after time, prolonged the delay in which those wishing to buy themselves off are allowed to do so. The expedients by which the sum is raised are many and wonderful. The money may be borrowed from local moneylenders at the interest of 20 per cent. for six months, or, if one is lucky enough to have money in the savings banks (which it is now impossible to touch), the Government will take a voucher from the bank for the necessary amount. A batch of Government officials sent in a petition asking that the money should be deducted from the salaries never paid to them, but this proposition was summarily rejected. One cannot help thinking that if one and a-half million pounds have been collected from those unwilling to serve there must be a great number of people in that frame of mind, and one must also reflect that those who, by hook or by crook, were able to pay the money must find themselves in very hard circumstances after having paid it, and that they will not be a source of very great economical strength to the country.

The supplementary War Credit is three and a half millions, and the price for the Goebern and Breslau (worth when new £2,600,000) is to be £4,000,000 should the sale ever be concluded. Adding these sums to the above ten millions, and deducting the one and a-half millions produced by the military exemption tax, we get a total deficit of, say, £T16,000,000.

RUSH ON BANKS.

At the first suspicion of war there was a rush on the foreign savings banks, who closed their doors when they had paid out most of the small gold reserve which they keep at Constantinople to meet their liabilities. These banks now open for about two hours a day, and their depositors are able, after a terrific struggle in a crowd, to withdraw a tiny percentage of the money due to them. Any money thus withdrawn is undoubtedly being hoarded, and this has had the natural effect of creating a shortage of cash in circulation.

In order to lessen the tension a forced paper currency is decreed, and the Ottoman bank is withdrawing £T100 and £T50 notes, and is issuing an equal value of pound and half-a-pound notes. This measure will not much alleviate the monetary crisis. In addition to this, the Mint is turning out a large nummber of nickle coins, and this money may now be obtained in great abundance, whereas a month ago it stood at a premium. The banks are all in need of gold, and depositors only receive a very small percentage of their deposits.

It must be remembered that in the autumn of this year the second half of the 1914 loan was to have arrived. The Ottoman Bank group was to supply, roughly, £T12,000,000. This assistance, of which the Government are is sore need, cannot now be expected, and borrowing on the money markets of Europe is not to be contemplated for years to come.

MILITARY ADVENTURES.

From the above considerations it seems apparent that unless all ideas of war and mobilization are abandoned without loss of time the Ottoman Empire may find itself at no distant date in serious financial straits. At a moment when the Turks should be strengthening their internal situation in order to be able to resist foreign "spheres of economical influence" they are draining the strength of the country in pursuit of military adventures, heedless of the fresh debt mounting quickly day by day.

It is to be hoped that the prudent and better informed members of the Cabinet and Turkish statesmen will succeed in maintaining Turkish neutrality, and will induce the military party to "put some water in their wine." The sad thing is that had Turkey remained quiet in the general clash of arms and applied itself to making the most of its unusually magnificent harvest, and to carry out its reforms which were seriously projected and commenced, the nation would have emerged from the crisis with renewed strength.

MOULVI'S POLITICAL HARANGUES OBJECTED TO

TRUSTEES OF MOSQUE APPLY FOR PROCESS UNDER S. 107 C.P.C.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 17.

To-day, before the Chief Presidency Magistrate an application was made on behalf of Haji Noor Mahomed Jackaria and four others who are trustees of Nakoda mosque against one Moulvie Emamuddin on the following grounds:—The Moulvi it is said has been for the past few days acting in the way contrary to the tenets of the Mahomedan religion in this mosque and is making harangues on political matters in the mosque. That the said Emamuddin, taking advantage of a large number of people, begins to preach politics, reads out war news from the newspapers in the mosque and then comments on them, delivers harangues to the people and excites their imagination and exhorts them to do things according to his own ideas. The petitioners after stating that if Emamuddin is forcibly ejected he cause a breach of the peace, states that by acting as he is doing the said Emamuddin is likely to commit a breach of the peace and disturb the public tranquility and is doing acts which may probably occasion a breach of the peace or disturb public tranquility. The petitioners prayed that action be taken against Moulvie Emamuddin under section 107 C. P. Code (binding down to be of good behaviour to prevent a breach of the peace).

The Magistrate issued aprocess.

THE POPE'S HORROR.

The Pope, on being informed of the destruction of Reims Cathedral, could hardly credit the news, and is reported to have said it was impossible in such a civilized epoch as the 20th century we should be plunged back to the time of Attila—"Flagellum Dei."

Since it was impossible to telegraph to Reims, the Pontiff has requested Cardinal Ferrata to telegraph to Cardinal Amette, of Paris, for full particulars.

The news of the bombardment and setting fire to the cathedral of Reims has caused a thrill of horror and execration throughout Italy. The "Giornale d'Italia" says:—

Germany is entitled to the gratitude of the civilized world for many reasons, but when the excitement of war induces her children to mistake brutality for force, spontaneously one recalls the infamous deeds of the Germans under Frundsberg at the sack of Rome, or the deeds of the bands of Wallenstein in the cruel Thirty Years' War.

The burning of the cathedral is a useless act of barbarism, a lunatic outburst of wounded vanity and curbed pride. In 1870 Queen Victoria begged the Emperor William I to spare the monuments of Paris, and her request was respected. Half a century after civilization has made a step backwards.

INDIAS LOYALTY.

MANCHESTER MERCHANTS' RESOLUTION

The committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce have been informed that the Manchester Association of Importers and Exporters have placed on record the following resolution:—

The Association representing all classes of the mercantile and manufacturing community of this district hereby give expression to their feelings of gratitude for and admiration of the spirit of loyalty and devotion to the British Empire shewn at this crisis by the Princes and peoples of India in offering the services of their troops and by giving valuable assistance in other ways. The united services of the soldiers of His Majesty the King Emperor assembled from all parts of the Empire to take part in the great War will strengthen the ties and interests which already bind together the various sections of the Empire in one united whole.

OLD FERGUSSONIAN'S SUCCESS

The list of successful candidates for the Indian Civil Service published in our last issue includes the name of Mr. Bhalchandra Krishnaji Gokhale, who took his B. A. from the Fergusson College and was a Dakshina Fellow there and subsequently took his M.A., from the Fergusson and Wilson Colleges. Mr. Gokhale was in England only fifteen months before he appeared for the Examination. His father is a Judge in the Jath State.

DASH TO CALAIS FRUSTRATED

ALLIES' GUNS MAKE HAVOC IN GERMAN RANKS

ENEMY THROWN OVER BELGIAN BORDER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Oct. 17.

A London cablegram to the "C and M Gazette," dated October 15, 4-15 p.m., states:—The "Daily Chronicle's" Calais correspondent says it is believed that the Germans will attempt to hold the line extending along Blankenbergh, Bruges and Courtrai, where they are entrenching. It was there intention to make a dash on Calais and they advanced in considerable forces from Hazebrouck, Mont Cassel and St Moer. Guns placed on an eminence at Mont Cassel worked serious havoc on the advancing German ranks which were also raked from trenches on their right which they had not noticed. The enemy lost hundreds and fell back in disorder. The advantage was followed up during the next two days and the enemy were thrown over the Belgian border.

Reports received in Holland State that 100,000 Germans are concentrated at Ghent.

HEAVY FIRING NEAR DUNKIRK,

The Ostend correspondent of the "Central News" states that the forces east of Ghent were fighting all day on Saturday and were compelled by the German heavy artillery to evacuate position after position. One brigade misled by a guide on Sunday morning was ambushed and suffered considerable losses, nevertheless the retreat was continued in good order towards Thourout. When the fight continued on Monday and Tuesday the force continued its retirement into France. There was heavy firing in the neighbourhood of Dunkirk.

OPTIMISM IN BERLIN.

IMPRESSIONS OF AN AMERICAN LUGGAGE RESCUER.

The Continent is now one vast lost property office, says the "Daily News." It is estimated that at least 20,000 American trunks, as well as many thousands of others, were abandoned during the rush to get home in the early days of the war.

Mr. Edward Page Gaston, European manager of the American publishing house of Funk and Wagnalls, has returned to London from a luggage rescuing expedition in Germany. He was cordially helped by German officials, and succeeded in retrieving a large number of trunks, both American and English, and in arranging for their shipment.

Mr. Gaston, who spent five weeks in Germany and talked with all classes, found everyone quite cheerful and confident. "They all think that Germany is bound to win, and that after the war there will be only two great world Powers—Germany and America. The Kaiser and the Royal Princes are more popular than ever, and it was clear that the heart of Germany is in the war.

"What struck me more than anything was that there seemed to be as many men in the towns as ever. Walking about the streets one noticed no difference. I was told that Germany could put millions more men into the field, and I can believe it."

CARE OF WOUNDED ENEMIES.

HUMANITARIAN ORDERS IN FRANCE.

Instructions have been given in the hospitals at Paris that careful and properly certified reports are to be drawn up for cases where wounds are found to have been inflicted by dum-dum bullets. These are to be supplemented by X-ray photographs taken of the effects of the projectiles.

The following official communication was published on September 24:—

"The obligation we are under to take the necessary care of German wounded, many of whom were too severely wounded to be removed from the field of battle by their own ambulances, is an imperative duty which is imposed upon us not only by international legislation and the rules of the Geneva Convention, but also by the sentiments of humanity which we desire to be reciprocal for our own wounded and prisoners in Germany.

"The doctors and their assistants called upon to administer to the needs of their wounded enemies are aware of this obligation. We know too well the lofty sentiments of our hospital personnel to doubt for an instant that they will accomplish this duty with all the devotion that is desirable, and which will not deprive our own wounded of the care and solicitude to which they have a right.

"Further, we are authorised to state that the Minister of War will not hesitate to revoke any person—even voluntary assistants—who do not conform to the humanitarian rules so judiciously set out in the Geneva Convention with respect to wounded prisoners."

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Monday, October 19, 1914.

THE RESTORATION OF CREDIT.

We have already set forth our views on the broad question of the duty of the State in India at this critical juncture towards all large trades and industries in every part of the country which have already suffered, and are yet certain to suffer, in consequence of the economic conditions wrought by the war. It will hardly be gainsaid that financial aid in relief of such trades and industries is expedient to a certain extent; it is a proposition the merits of which are obvious on the surface. Next to agriculture, commerce and manufactures are the backbone of the State revenue. Thus reciprocity in the matter must be recognised. If trades and industries have their duties and obligations to the State in times of peace and prosperity, not less are the duties and responsibilities of the State in times of stress and strain, of hardship and inconvenience, and even financial distress such as this country is passing through at present. The fundamental obligations being postulated, the next most important step in the matter of financial relief which must be considered by any civilised Government is equal justice to all interests. No modern Government worthy of the name can venture so to extend its help to promote the interests of one class against the interests of others equally important and deserving. Like Justice, a Government should be blind and hold its scales even. That the Government of India is fully alive to this wise maxim of State, we fully believe. We have had ample evidence of the keen sense of full justice to all classes and conditions of persons which actuates it under the Viceroyalty of Lord Hardinge, and such experience convinces us that, whatever measures the Imperial Government may resolve to take, they will be of a character to render justice all round.

Having cleared the ground so far, it may be useful to consider which are the classes needing relief. Broadly speaking there are three. First there are the producers of all kinds of agricultural products, non-merchantable and merchantable. They are by far the largest class, but by no means the most articulate, potential and wealthy. They are also a class by themselves. Their relief is a paramount necessity. But the relief of this class can only be accomplished by the Government. The Government and the Government alone have the ability, the strength, the organisation and resources to afford whatever financial relief may be absolutely essential. No Chamber of Commerce, European or Indian, no combination of these organisations, however well-informed and capable, and no syndicates of private persons, could ever have either the resources or the capacity financially to help the agriculturist, whether in cotton or jute, rice or wheat, seeds or sugarcane or aught else. It would be super-rogatory on the part of any other authority to interfere in these duties which properly belong to Government. The two other classes are those engaged in inland and foreign trade, and those pursuing the manufacture of indigenous raw material. The inland trade is mostly in Indian hands, and financed by the Indian shroffs, from the village money-lender to the wealthy Bania or Marwari monetary firm. Foreign trade is mostly in the hands of Europeans and financed chiefly by the Exchange Banks. The value of that part of the inland trade which consists of commercial and agricultural products such as rice and wheat, cotton and jute, and seeds, was put last year by the late Mr. Paton, in his annual review of the trade of India, at 571 crores of rupees; on the other hand, the export trade in these staple commodities, including hides and skins, may be valued at 170 crore rupees or say 67 per cent. of the total export trade. It will thus be seen what is the colossal character of our inland trade compared to the export and specially, say, relatively to those of merchantable agricultural products. As to the indigenous manufactures there are those from cotton and jute. Their combined value may, at a very low estimate, be put at 50 crores. These are the broad features of Indian trade and manufactures. Financial relief to traders in imports and exports, and manufacturers is no doubt needed, for the simple reason that credit, on which trade in any part of the world depends, has been immensely contracted by the economic conditions of the war. Trades and industries throughout India are more or less in a moribund condition. All have been sufferers in a major or minor degree. Already some of these have appealed to the Government; many more may be expected to follow suit. The contagion is certain to spread. If we have read aright the present situation, it is not as if monetary credit were at an extremely low ebb in one Presidency or Province. If Bombay is in a tight corner, no less are Bengal and Madras, Behar and Orissa, the United Provinces and the Punjab, the Berars and the Central Provinces. India is one of the poorest countries in the world as regards finance. She may have some loanable capital but it is generally hoarded. But it has been the case for years past, that both the Government and private individuals broadly engaged in commercial and industrial pursuits, have to cast about for credit and accommodation in England, France or the United States, the only two principal countries which are vast treasure houses whence the world's trade may be financed. What, therefore, England and the United States may, under present economic conditions do, with their available resources for the relief of their merchants and manufacturers is hardly possible for the Government of India, with its extremely limited resources internal and external. And we are amused, when appealing to that authority for financial relief, impatient and hasty people urge as an analogy what Great Britain and America are doing, entirely neglecting to consider the financial resources of those two great capitalist countries. But even with them credit is contracted; here in India, therefore, it is easy to imagine the woefully contracted state of credit. What then is wanted is credit. We cannot hope to reach the crest of credit as it was a year or two ago. But measures might be reasonably and constitutionally taken by the Government of India at this juncture which would go not a little way partially to restore credit almost now at its lowest depth? Hard cash is difficult to find? It is there lying in the vaults of the banks or coffers of the shroffs, but it cannot be coaxed to come out, even in moderate rills to set the wheel of credit moving again. That is the problem and only the Government can solve it. The Imperial authorities are no doubt considering it, but the impatient merchant must realise that the Government are already feeling the first pinch of a diminished revenue and providing for the extraordinary expenditure which the war has laid upon their shoulders, and he should give the Government credit for devoting their most earnest attention to the extent and manner of the means by which they may come to the assistance of trade and afford such relief as will allow credit to flow back into its proper channels with fair amplitude. That, as we have said, is the practical problem for Government to solve.

In our opinion the restoration of credit to a fair extent can be accomplished by means within the power and ability of Government. The simplest, the least complicated way, and one which is also free from all kinds of risks and speculation, is for the Imperial Government to place with each Presidency bank, as an extraordinary measure beyond that legally prescribed, a sum of, say, two crores of rupees. Six crores of State funds would thus be made immediately available. Each Presidency bank might be allowed to have this advance, say for six or twelve months at 4 per cent. The money is that of the taxpayer and the Government must see that the taxpayer is not a loser, especially having regard to the probability of fresh burdens of taxation being placed on his shoulders, either at or before the introduction of the new Budget. The banks, which would of course make themselves responsible to the Government for the repayment of the loan, would thus act as reservoirs, whence the stream of credit might reflow and revivify trade, and they would undertake to advance the money, as they do during the ordinary business season, to other banks and merchants and manufacturers at not more, say, than six per cent. with a reasonable margin. The public would not grudge the Exchange Banks being allowed advances at five per cent. provided they in their turn agreed to lend to legitimate traders at 6 per cent. Government cannot be supposed to know the financial position of commercial men. They will have amply discharged their duty when they have placed the available funds of the State in the manner described at the disposal of the trading public through the semi-State banks. The latter are fully in touch with the business community and know what risks can be taken. By this simple expedient credit would be resuscitated and all classes and interests would be on the same footing and be given the same opportunities. At any rate, the prevailing great depression would be greatly mitigated and trade and industry would continue on an even way, without panic or alarm, if at a naturally slower pace. We put forward the suggestion as one, which, after due consideration, seems to us the most satisfactory way in which the Government can come to the assistance of the trade and industry of the country, without unduly compromising the taxpayer, or sacrificing the interests of the country as a whole to the needs of any single class. And we have reason to believe that the suggestion is one which would meet with the approval of the majority of leading business men, who have no axe of their own to grind. At any rate, we believe that such action by the Government would set the wheels of credit again in motion on the lines of least resistence without the dislocation of any important interests.

Notes of the Day

The Great Battle.

One of the notable features of the great battle now in progress in the western theatre of war is the way in which the fighting line has been extended almost from day to day during the past five weeks. When it started, "the battle of the Aisne", was quite a correct title for it, because, although the front was so long, it did follow the line of the river. But it can now no longer be so called, for it would appear that the line of action on the left wing has left the Aisne far behind. Five weeks ago, when this greatest battle the world has ever seen commenced, the Allies' left wing was somewhere near Amiens. A fortnight later, we knew that a great turning movement had been initiated on this wing, and for some days we were momentarily expecting to hear that the German flank had been turned. But the turning movement did not materialise in the way that most people expected. The enemy brought up reinforcements to the threatened point, and were able to prevent the allied armies getting round at that particular point. Since then the compilers of official news have scrupulously refrained from saying a word about the turning movement.

Back into Belgium.

But it has been very evident that the French and British armies have been pressing their advantage against the German right wing. Day after day we have been told that our forces have made progress on the left and we have read of towns and villages taken by the Allies, the names of which conveyed little to us, because they do not appear on any of the maps. It has all been rather vague until the last few days, and we have not yet been told, officially at any rate, how it comes about that, in the laconic words of the telegram, the "Allies' line of action now extends from Ypres to the sea." Ypres is in Belgium, and we now know that the German forces, on the extreme right have been actually thrown back over the frontier into Belgium. When it is remembered that Amiens is nearly a hundred miles from the border the great progress the Allies have made becomes apparent.

Ground for Confidence.

What will happen now appears fairly evident. The Germans have been driven almost as far north as they can get, and they will have now to start going north-east,—assuming of course that our forces have got the upper hand and are able to keep it. Gradually the enemy will be pushed back on their forces in the towns they have already taken,—Ghent, Bruges, Antwerp, and Brussels. We know that a week or two ago they were entrenching on a line behind Brussels, stretching from Gembloux to Louvain, and it appears certain that, whether there is any decisive result of the five weeks' battle or not, the next great struggle will take place on the plains of Belgium. After that will commence the campaign which will see the Germans being slowly but steadily and surely pushed back whence they came, to be followed by fighting in Germany itself. The present situation offers much ground for quiet confidence, and no reason whatever for the uneasiness which many people have felt now and again since the great battle started.

The Censorship.

It is permissible to mention, perhaps, that yet another fleet of transports has left Bombay with a further contingent of mixed troops from India. We presume that our readers are aware that the silence that has been maintained from day-to-day in regard to events of which the whole public of Bombay is aware, has been in deference to the requirements of Government. We are of opinion that these requirements are, and always have been, of too strict a character, but they have been loyally conformed to by this journal. When the Empire was on the eve of war we received an urgent request from Government that no information whatever, concerning the movements of troops or his Majesty's ships, or of any naval and military measures, should be published, and we gave at once our undertaking that this request would be strictly complied with, as far as "The Bombay Chronicle" was concerned. Then came the Press Ordinance laying down certain regulations by which the publication of such information would render any offending journal liable to penalties. Then the Censor came to Bombay and carried the matter further by urging that, even what might look like a harmless paragraph concerning the individual movements of an officer, such as his arrival or departure, would be undesirable.

A Breach of Confidence.

It will thus be seen that the only safe and loyal course to follow was to refrain entirely from any sort of mention of naval or military measures or the movements of troops and ships, in any way whatsoever,—in fact this is what the Censorship required. We have been somewhat surprised therefore by the publication in a contemporary of an article concerning the dispatch of troops from Bombay. The article, in our opinion, is harmless enough and not particularly thrilling, but such information as it contains undoubtedly comes within the limits of the Government prohibition. We now learn from Major Hingley, the Bombay Censor, that the article was published with his sanction. Major Hingley had no business to give his sanction for any publication of this sort, without having previously notified the press generally that it was proposed in any way to relax the regulations, in order that all might have taken advantage of such relaxation. The Government obtained our undertaking and laid down regulations, the strictness of which was emphasised by Major Hingley himself, and we regard it as a breach of confidence that he should have made an exception in any individual case. But the ways of Censors are peculiar. We received once a most agreeably-worded invitation from the Chief Censor at Simla to lay before him any difficulties that we might experience and asking for suggestions. A courteous reply complying with this request was completely ignored. A criticism of the Censorship on another occasion in this journal quickly produced a protest. A reply to the protest, pointing out that the criticism was justified, and inviting an answer to the previous letter was also ignored.

Egypt's Position.

Egypt has not escaped the general depression and loss of credit entailed by the present war. Egypt is a great cotton producing centre and the stopping of the mill industry throughout Europe has been a great blow to her agricultural population. Her wealth depends on the cotton crop, and she is more dependent on it for her revenue than any other country. As everywhere else, Egypt has a very good cotton crop this year, estimated at about 7½ million cantars, and it is feared the agricultural population will be unable to pay their taxes to the Government on account of the absence of demand for this commodity. The difficulties in Egypt do not stop here. It is feared that the Egyptian Government will be unable to make both ends meet this year, and the matter is growing very serious. In the ordinary course Egypt should have benefited immensely this year owing to the bumper cotton crop, but things have happened otherwise. It is now stated that a Committee consisting of non-officials and officials are consulting in co-operation with the British Government as to the best means of helping Egypt in her financial difficulties. Many persons have put forward schemes for relieving the present stringency, but the one suggested by Mr. Costi Pilavashi in the "Egyptian Gazette" has attracted some attention. He proposes that the banks should advance 10 dollars minimum per cantar of cotton, that the National Bank should issue notes for its advances and should rediscount for the other banks. In addition to this there should be a guarantee from the Egyptian Government. He also advocates the prohibition of cotton growing during the time the war continues. Already the Egyptian Government has taken steps by limiting the acreage under cotton.

Lancashire's Interests affected.

It must be borne in mind when considering this question of the Egyptian cotton crop that large interests of Lancashire are also at stake. The major portion of the cotton crop in Egypt which is of very fine quality is bought by Lancashire and better quality goods are prepared from the same. The "Statist" says that it would not be to the advantage of Lancashire if the price of Egyptian cotton fall's, as the interests of the whole British Empire as a whole are of paramount consideration, and that one part of that empire should not suffer so that another may gain by the temporary difficulty. In addition to this there is the possibility of further complications arising through purchase of cheap cotton and its subsequent manufacture into cloth, which will require to be sold at a cheap rate. According to "The Statist" journal the real interests lie in securing employment, to the greatest number of workers, and to minimise by every possible means the effects of the war, and, says the journal, much of the difficulty is caused by the banks refusing help in all legitimate cases. The case of Egypt is on all fours with that of India, where a similar kind of acute distress is prevalent at the present moment, and where the Government is trying to find a way for helping the people concerned.

Africanders and Germany.

In his biography of the well-known Cape politician, Mr. J. H. Hofmeyer, by his son, lately published, some interesting information is given about the Jameson raid. Mr. Hofmeyer wired his congratulations to Kruger and requested him to grant as liberal terms as possible to the raiders, as he, being in the position of a victor, could be magnanimous. In the meantime the Kaiser's now notorious telegram was despatched to Kruger, raising false hopes in the minds of Africanders. But the more level-headed of them at once cabled to the London Press that the Africander feeling was quite opposed to German interference in any way in South African affairs. Mr. Hofmeyer followed this protest with a letter to the "Cape Times," which, published as it was some eighteen years ago, foretold in a way the present great conflict in Europe between Germany and the Allies:—

I took his interference as mere bluster, not deserving any serious consideration, except in so far as it was calculated to excite misleading impressions, or to raise false hopes in the Transvaal. Nobody knows better than his Imperial Majesty that the first German shot against England would be likely to be followed by a combined French and Russian attack on the "Fatherland" and by the acquisition by England of all German colonies—Damaraland included—which would not be an unmixed evil for the Cape.

Official and Personal.

The Metropolitan returns to India about the 17th proximo.

The Hon. Mr. R. P. Russell, Secretary, P. W. D., Government of India, arrived in India by the last mail on return from leave.

Mr. Justice Hassan Imam and Mr. Sachidananda Sinha, late member of the Supreme Legislative Council, are on a visit to Lahore and being entertained at various social parties.

His Excellency the Viceroy left Simla on Saturday afternoon, visiting Dehra Dun from the 18th October, to the 1st November, and arriving Delhi on the morning of the 2nd November. The party accompanying the Viceroy include Hon'ble A. Hardinge, Hon'ble D. Hardinge, Miss Ostell, Lieutenant Colonel Maxwell, Lieutenant-Colonel James Roberts, Mr. H. A. F. Metcalfe, C.S., and Captain Molneaux, A. D. C.

SIR ARTHUR KER'S ONLY SON.

KILLED IN ACTION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Oct. 17.

Sir Arthur Ker of Simla has received the following telegram from the War Office about his only son:—"Deeply regret to inform you that Captain A. M. Ker, Gordon Highlanders, was killed in action on the fourteenth October. Lord Kitchener expresses his deep sympathy."

1,000,000 BRITONS IN LINE.

"Nothing less than a million British soldiers in the line together will finish this war as it has got to be finished. The cause is worthy of the effort, and the effort is well within our strength. Victory is certain if we act and organise resolutely and act and organise now. This is the time for sacrifice and daring. Prussian military tyranny must be broken for ever," was a message sent by Mr. Churchill to a recruiting demonstration at Acton Park on Sept. 19.

TWO ACTIONS IN THE NORTH SEA.

FOUR GERMAN DESTROYERS SUNK.

BRITISH CRUISER TORPEDOED.

ALLIES NOW FIGHTING IN BELGIUM.

ENEMY TWICE DEFEATED IN EASTERN THEATRE.

The Navy has been more in the public eye this week than the Army. On Saturday morning the cables reported the sinking of H. M. cruiser Hawke by German submarines, and the loss of the greater part of her crew; but as an offset to this came yesterday the news of an engagement off the Dutch coast in which the British cruiser Undaunted, accompanied by destroyers engaged and sunk four German destroyers. The Hawke was an old battleship, built over twenty years ago, which earned notoriety some few years since by ramming the Olympic when she was starting on her maiden trip.

The Germans have occupied Ghent and Ostend.

With regard to the big battle the news is somewhat vague. A day or two ago an unofficial message was received stating that the Germans had been driven out of the country round Lille, and over the Belgian border; and although official despatches have not yet confirmed this, it is officially stated that the action of the Allies now extends from Ypres, which is in Belgium to the sea.

The German advance guard was defeated by the Russians seven miles from Warsaw, and the Servians and Montenegrins have completely beaten the Austrians not far from Sarajevo.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Oct. 17, 7-30 p.m.

The Admiralty announces that a cruiser accompanied by destroyers engaged four German destroyers off the Dutch coast in the afternoon. All the enemy's destroyers were sunk.

LONDON, Oct. 17, 7-20 p.m.

It is officially stated that four German destroyers have been sunk.

LONDON, Oct. 17.

The British loss in the destroyer action was one officer and four men wounded. The damage to the British destroyers was slight. Thirty-one German survivors were made prisoners. The cruiser, the Undaunted, was commanded by Captain Fox, who was formerly in command of the Amphion.

BRITISH NAVAL DISASTER.

CRUISER SUNK BY SUBMARINE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 16, 12-15 p.m.

H. M. cruiser Hawke has been sunk by a submarine in the North Sea. It is stated that about fifty out of the crew of four hundred were saved.

LONDON, Oct. 16, 12-35 p.m.

The Admiralty announces that the cruiser Theseus was attacked by a submarine in the North Sea yesterday, but was missed. The Hawke was attacked at the same and sunk.

LONDON, Oct. 16, 6-30 p.m.

The Hawke was torpedoed yesterday, and sank in five minutes. The survivors escaped in an overcrowded boat, but it was impossible to save those floating in cork jackets and on rafts.

The submarine's periscope disappeared immediately after the explosion.

LONDON, Oct. 16, 8-55 p.m.

An officer and twenty more men from the Hawke have been saved from the raft.

LONDON, Oct. 16, 12-40 p.m.

A trawler has landed at Aberdeen three of the Hawke's petty officers and forty-nine men.

The Hawke and Theseus are sister ships, and both more than twenty years old, the former having been in commission since 1891, and the latter since 1892. Their displacement in 7350 tons, and their speed 19.07 knots. The Hawke was the vessel which rammed the Olympia off Southampton, when that mammoth vessel was starting on her maiden trip two or three years ago.

SAVED FROM THE HAWKE.

LONDON, Oct. 17.

The Admiralty confirms that Lieut. Commander Kosman (query Rosoman), Gunners Dennis and Evitt and Boatswain Austin were saved from the Hawke. It [illegible] that the remainder of the officers were [illegible].

SINKING OF THE HAWKE.

HOW THE SHIP WENT DOWN IN FIVE MINUTES.

A STOKER'S GRAPHIC DESCRIPTION.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, October 17.

The survivors of the Hawke who arrived at Aberdeen have reported that the vessel was struck amidships, close to one of the magazines. There was a terrible explosion and a huge gap was rent in the vessel's side. She immediately listed heavily.

A most graphic description is given by a stoker who was momentarily stunned. On recovering he found the engine-room an absolute inferno. One of the cylinders was wrecked, and the hissing, scalding steam penetrated everywhere. The tank of oil fuel had ignited and was flaming furiously, but on his reaching the deck he found everything orderly. The Captain, the Commander and the midshipmen were on the bridge. Orders were being given calmly and were as calmly obeyed, but the list made it almost impossible to launch the boats. The ship sank in five minutes. Only a small pinnace, a raft and a cutter were floating free. The stoker was picked up by the cutter which rowed round and round and took in as many as it safely could. They then threw their own lifebelts oars and all moveable woodwork to the strugglers in water, some of whom reached the sides of the cutter and hung on to the ropes. The raft was last seen crowded with seventy men standing knee-deep in water. The pinnace was hopelessly overfilled and sank. The cutter drifted for five hours when it was picked up by a Norwegian steamer. The latter searched for the other survivors fruitlessly for an hour and later transferred the survivors to an Aberdeen trawler.

GERMAN CRUISER LAID UP.

LONDON, Oct. 17.

The German cruiser Geier has arrived at Honolulu for repairs to engines, which will require several weeks. The American Government is watching to prevent any violation of neutrality.

RUSSIAN COAST MINED.

PETROGRAD, Oct. 17.

It is officially announced that owing to the presence of German submarines at the entrance of Gulf of Finland and the danger of torpedoes on the Russian Coast the Russian Government has been compelled to mine the sea from the Gulf of Riga to the Aland Islands.

THE NAVAL BRIGADE AT ANTWERP.

MR. CHURCHILL'S CONGRATULATIONS.

LONDON, Oct. 17.

Mr. Churchill, in a message to the Naval Brigade on its return from Antwerp congratulates all ranks on acquitting themselves admirably, and thoroughly justifying his confidence. The Brigade bore itself admirably under the enemy's artillery fire. It is regrettable that the Brigade was afforded no opportunity of closer contact with the enemy's infantry. The Brigade was chosen to go to Antwerp because the need was urgent, and better and more mobile troops could not be spared for fortress duties. The Brigade's training, although incomplete, was equal to most of the attacking force.

The Brigade withdrew from Antwerp in obedience to the general strategic situation, and not on account of any attack or pressure by the enemy. The Brigade's arrival enabled the prolongation of the defence of Antwerp five or six days against sixty thousand Germans. The effect of this upon the general situation is at present incalculable."

CASUALTY LISTS

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Oct. 17.

The following list of casualties is issued:—

Wounded:—Capt. R. B. Campbell, Gordons; Capt. A. Croker, Royal Scots; Capt. P. Godsal, Oxford and Bucks; Second Lieut. C. Hayne, Devons; Lieut. Hamilton-Dalrymple, Scottish Borderers; Capt. F. Longbourne, West Surreys; Second Lieut. B. Marden, Ninth Lancers; Second Lieut. G. Sebag-Montefiore, 21st Lancers; Second Lieut. A. N. Trotter, Royal Scots; Major G. Tufnell, Essex Regt.

Missing:—Lieut. A. D. Fraser, Medicals.

Names of prisoners received from Germany:—Capt. W. Bowden-Smith, Royal Fusiliers; Lieut. R. E. Phillips, Royal Irish Regt.

LONDON, Oct. 18.

Killed:—Capt. W. L. Allan, Scottish Borderers; Second Lieut. S. H. Coles, Middlesex; Lieut. G. Edwards, Horse Artillery; Major R. Roper, Dorsets; Lieut. S. Christy, Twentieth Hussars; and Second Lieut. Woolcombe, Scottish Borderers.

The following officers are wounded.—Lieut. Colonel Bols, Dorsets; Major H. W. Finch, Middlesex; and Major R. S. Weston, Manchesters.

LONDON, Oct. 16.

The following list of casualties is issued:—

Wounded.—Second Lieut. C. Clowes, Royal Rifle Corps.

Missing.—Second Lieut. C. E. Wallis, North Lancs.

The following are according to unofficial reports.—

Rejoined.—Capt. A. C. Johnston (Worcesters) 3rd Sig. Squadron.

Wounded.—Lieut. W. Morritt, East Surreys; Second Lieut. A. W. M. Robertson and Second Lieut. R. D. Robertson, Gordons.

Wounded and Prisoner.—Lieut. Stanford, Field Artillery and Flying Corps Reserve.

Prisoners.—Major A. R. Bayly, Field Artillery; Capt. F. Bell, Gordons; Capt. J. Cahill, Medicals; Lieut. A. F. Day, R.E., Lieut. G. Druce, Middlesex; Lieut. the Hon. A. A. Fraser, Master of Saltoun, Gordons; Lieut. E. Gower, Capt. H. Jervis, Lieut. R. A. Moseley, Second Lieut. H. Newson, Lieut. T. O'Malley and Capt. D. Wise, all of the Munster Fusiliers; Capt. H. Gurney, 4th Dragoon Guards; Lieut. J. G. Swayne, (Somerset L. I.), 5th Sig. Co., Capt. W. J. Thompson, Medicals; Second Lieut. J. B. Noel, Yorkshire Light Infantry.

Correction.—Lieut. C. L. Bowes-Lyon, Black Watch, is wounded and not Lieut. G. F. Bowes-Lyon, Black Watch, as previously reported.

LATER.

A further list of casualties is issued as follows:—

Wounded.—Capt. R. J. Adams, Field Artillery; Second Lieut. E. Drew, West Surreys; Second Lieut. Du Buisson, Field Artillery; Lieut. H. Iremonger, West Surreys; Capt. C. Mowbray, Suffolks; Captain Rising, Gloucesters; Capt. R. H. Watson, North Lancs.

According to unofficial reports:—

Wounded.—Second Lieut. Gosset, West Yorks.

Wounded and Prisoner.—Capt. Hon. F. Forbes, Royal Irish.

Missing.—Capt. F. A. Forster, Royal Fusiliers.

Prisoners.—Second Lieut. H. L. Burn and Second Lieut. J. F. Houldsworth, Gordons; Capt. J. H. Graham, Medicals; Second Lieut. D. Hunter-Blair, Gordons; Major H. W. Long, Medicals; Capt. W. Neish, and Lieut.-Colonel F. Neish, Gordons; Capt. L. Robins, Welsh Regt., Capt. G. H. Stevenson, Medicals; Capt. H. N. Thompson, Medicals; Major A. S. Turner, Berkshires; Lieut. C. M. Usher, Gordons.

Previously reported killed but now unofficially reported prisoner.—Capt. R. Ledgard, Yorkshire Regt.

Killed.—Lieut. J. Fraser, Connaughts.

Died of wounds.—Lieut. Gebbie, South Lancs.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Oct. 17.

The following casualties are announced:—

Killed:—General H. I. W. Hamilton, Captain H. R. Eliott, Worcesters; Lieut. Foy, West Surreys; Captain A. Grasett, Field Artillery; Lieutenants D. A. Kerr, Royal Scots, and C. H. Lawrence, of the Kings Rifles; Captain C. L. Master, Irish Rifles; Lieut. A. Northey, Worcesters; Second Lieut. J. D. Patteson, 5th Dragoon Guards; Captain C. F. Tulloch, Middlesex.

Wounded:—Lieut.-Colonel Bols, Dorsets; Major F. W. Finch, Middlesex; Major R. S. Weston, Manchesters.

LONDON, Oct. 18.

The following casualties are announced:

Wounded.—Second-Lieut. H. Addinsell, East Surreys; Capt. G. W. Bentley, Middlesex; Second-Lieut. N. R. Crockatt, Royal Scots; Capt. H. G. Gregorie, Royal Irish; Lieut. M. Henderson, Royal Scots; Capt. N. Herbert, Northumberland Fusiliers; Second-Lieut. O. M. James, East Surreys; Lieut. C. Lilly, Dorsets; Capt. C. Messervy, Worcesters; Lieut. R. N. Moore, Middlesex; Capt. R. P. Morrison, Royal Scots; Lieut. B. H. Perry, Royal Scots; Lieut. W. Sandeman, Gordons; Capt. G. W. Smith, Scottish Borderers; Second-Lieut. D. R. Turnbull, Gordons; Lieut. E. R. Vanderspar, Manchesters; Second-Lieutenants Davidson, Manchesters; Hewitt, Royal Scots; King, East Surreys; Macbrayne, Royal Scots; Macrae, Scottish Borderers; Norman, Gordons and Shippey of Bedfords.

ANTWERP CASUALTIES.

LONDON, Oct. 17.

The Admiralty announces that the casualties among the Royal Naval division at Antwerp included the Battalion Commander Captain Maxwell, late of the Grenadiers, and Sub-lieutenant Ridge of the Volunteer Reserve killed. Thirty six officers are interned in Holland, including Commodore Wilfred Henderson, commanding the First Brigade.

All are of the Volunteer Reserve with the exception of two Indian Army Officers, a Commander of the Navy, five lieutenants of the Navy, a captain of Marines, and Major the Hon. W. Trefusis, and Major Bryce of the Coldstreams, and Major Fletcher of the Scots Guards.

The two Indian Army officers referred to above are Major C. C. Cunningham, and Captain O. M. Dyke.

LONDON, Oct. 16.

Antwerp is garrisoned by seventeen thousand Marines under the command of an Admiral.

THE ALLIES' PROGRESS.

NOW FIGHTING IN BELGIUM.

ADVANCE CONFIRMED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.) PARIS, Oct. 16, 4 p.m.

A communique says that yesterday's progress is confirmed. The action of the Allies now extends from Ypres to the sea.

The Russians have repelled German attacks at Ivangorod and Warsaw.

Ypres is in Belgium, and this message would appear to confirm the unofficial telegram published on Friday which stated that the Germans had been cleared out of the country round Lille, and driven back over the Belgian frontier.

LONDON, Oct. 17.

A communique issued in Paris at eleven last night says the battle on the left wing has continued with unabated vigour. We are holding our ground everywhere, and have gained ground at certain points.

We have occupied notably Laventil, to the East of Estaires, in the direction of Lille. Nothing noteworthy has occurred elsewhere, except an unsuccessful German attack at Malincourt, north-west of Verdun.

LONDON, Oct. 17.

A Paris communique says that the German troops in Western Belgium have not passed the line of Ostend-Thourout, Roulers-Manin.

The greater part of the front is comparatively quiet. There is no change on the left wing in the region of Ypres. The Allied troops on the right bank of the river Lys occupied Fleurbaix; also the immediate approaches to Armentiers. We gained some ground in Arras and Saint Mihiel districts.

PARIS, Oct. 18.

An official communique issued at midnight says:—Along the whole front a simple cannonade is proceeding. The progress on the left continues. We have occupied Fromelles, south-west of Lille.

French marines along the Ypres canal to the sea have repulsed a German attack.

ENEMY EVACUATE LEFT BANK OF LYS.

ALLIES MAKE NOTABLE PROGRESS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

PONDICHERRY, Oct. 16.

On the left the Germans have evacuated the left bank of the Lys. The Allies progressed notably between Arras and Albert and between the Meuse and the Mosselle and having repulsed attacks south-east of Verdun progressed south of the Verdun-Metz road.—(Havas Agency's cables.)

THE FIGHT NEAR WARSAW.

REPULSE OF GERMAN ADVANCE GUARD.

SITUATION SAVED BY RUSSIAN ARTILLERY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

PETROGRAD, Oct. 16, 5-5 a.m.

The German advance guard arrived seven miles from Warsaw, and was repulsed after several engagements. Fighting is in progress twenty to thirty miles west of the province. The inhabitants who fled have returned to the city.

(SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

(REUTER'S) PETROGRAD, Oct. 16.

Regarding the fighting near Warsaw, the Germans were at first repulsed, It appears that [illegible] but after reinforcement began to take the upper hand.

The Russian artillery saved the situation, holding their own against a force [illegible] times superior, until the arrival of fresh batteries.

The battle-front now extends 160 miles from the north of Warsaw to the south of Przemsyl, mostly along the banks of the Vistula and the San to the Dneister.

The Austrian and German forces number a million and a half, and the Russians two millions.

NO MARKED CHANGE.

THE FIGHTING IN EAST PRUSSIA.

LONDON, Oct. 17, 4-10 p.m.

The Paris communique says there is no marked change in East Prussia. The Austrian and German armies in the middle of the Vistula are compelled to act on the defensive along the whole front. Continual fighting is announced south of Przemsyl. The Russians have taken five hundred prisoners.

PETROGRADE, Oct. 17.

An official statement says there have been slight engagements on the East Prussian front. The Austrians and Germans took the offensive on Thursday on the middle Vistula and in Galicia.

GERMAN SOLDIERS SUFFERING HARDSHIPS.

VENICE, Oct. 17.

German soldiers on the Russian frontier are suffering intense hardships in the cold and rain owing to lack of proper clothing. On the other hand the Russians are fully equipped for a late autumn and winter campaign.

The Military organ "Reichspost" says the Russians show marvellous power of organisation, and recover with surprising quickness after defeat.

THE AUSTRIAN DEFEAT.

A DESPERATE BATTLE.

NISH, Oct. 17.

It is officially announced that the Servians and Montenegrins on Wednesday completely defeated the Austrians in a desperate battle on the Glassinatz plateau, which dominates the fortifications of Sarajevo.

RUSSIANS PLAYING WAITING GAME.

GERMANS PREPARING TO WINTER IN POLAND.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Oct. 18.

The "Civil and Military Gazette" cables:—

London October 17.—"The Times" Petrograd correspondent says it is authoritatively reported that the Germans are conveying to the western and eastern theatres considerable numbers of newly formed units. It looks as if the Russians had decided to play a waiting game, otherwise they would not give the Germans time to entrench and thereby prolong the whole course of operations.

Reliable information shows that the Germans seriously contemplate wintering in Poland. They are endeavouring to assemble as many horses as possible, even the poorest specimen being requisitioned from peasants who are forming guerilla bands and attacking the invaders regardless of the most terrible reprisals.

The Railway near Nowo Radomsk has been wrecked and a trainload of Germans killed. All the roads from the frontier to the Vistula are encumbered with German transport wagons and dead horses. The roads are impassible owing to rains. Austrian prisoners are starved and are praying for the end of the war. Austrian batteries are under-horsed and the animals are scarcely able to move.

LATEST CABLES.

COMFORTS FOR INDIAN TROOPS.

£50,000 ALREADY SUBSCRIBED.

LONDON, Oct. 18.

The Indian Troops Comforts Fund has reached fifty thousand sterling.

BRITISH GUNBOAT FOR MAHOMMERAH

CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 18.

Great Britain has decided to maintain a gunboat at Mahommerah.

FRENCH DESTROYER CAPTURES A PRIZE.

LONDON, Oct. 18.

A French destroyer has captured near Marseilles the Dutch cargo boat "Koenigen Emma" with a general cargo from Batavia for Hamburg.

DEATH OF ITALIAN EX-MINISTER.

ROME, Oct. 16.

The Marquis di San Giuliano, who recently resigned the portfolio of Foreign Affairs, is dead.

ROME, Oct. 17.

The Premier is acting as Foreign Minister.

ITALY'S FOREIGN POLICY.

NOT LIKELY TO BE MODIFIED.

LONDON, Oct. 18.

An authoritative statement issued in Rome says, it will be well not to overestimate the importance of the change in the ministry from the point of view of Italy's foreign policy. Whoever may be selected to succeed the late Marquis, the Cabinet's line of conduct will not be sensibly modified, as it depends on internal questions, the solution of which is progressing slowly.

GENL. BOTHA'S CALL TO ARMS.

GENEROUS RESPONSE FROM TOWN AND COUNTRY.

CAPETOWN, Oct. 18.

Both town and country are rallying to the support of General Botha, who can get all the men he wants.

ARMED PEACE IN EUROPE.

BRAZIL'S MANIFESTO AGAINST ENDLESS ARMAMENTS.

LONDON, Oct. 18.

Brazilian newspapers have addressed to all the American republics a Manifesto emphasising the disastrous results of armed peace in Europe, and urging America to abandon the policy of endless armaments and counter-armaments.

CANADA'S WAR EXPENSES.

LONDON, Oct. 17.

The Bank of England will advance money required this year for Canada's military and naval expenditure. Later a permanent war loan will be floated.

EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS.

AMSTERDAM, Oct. 17.

The "Cologne Gazette" says that 137 prisoners of the British Ambulance Corps have arrived at Vamdrup. They have been exchanged for an equal number of German ambulance men.

FERMENT IN ITALY

THE EXPULSION OF ITALIANS FROM TRIESTE DOCKYARD.

ROME, Oct. 16.

The measures adopted by the Government of Trieste in ordering the expulsion of all Italian subjects from the Austrian dockyards are causing a great ferment in Italy.

THE COTTON CRISIS

LONDON, Oct. 16.

A message to the "Daily Telegraph" from New York says that the suggestion for Government intervention to relieve the cotton situation has raised such a storm of protest that it is not likely to be considered in Washington. On the other hand, yesterday's plan is generally recognised as commercially sound.

GERMAN FACTORY RAIDED AT WILLESDEN

CONCRETE BEDS PREPARED FOR BIG GUNS.

LONDON, Oct. 16, 5-45 p.m.

Owing to the discovery in France and elsewhere or concrete beds in factories, apparently prepared for big guns, a German factory at Willesden has been raided, where concrete floors exist, and numerous Germans have been temporarily detained.

(For other War Telegrams see page 8.)

LONDON LETTER.

GERMAN SPIES STILL AT WORK.

UNDISCOVERED WIRELESS STATION.

LETTERS TO BERLIN BY CARRIER PIGEON.

LONDON'S PROTECTING AIRSHIP.

THE PRINCE AND HIS REGIMENT.

A naval airship keeps constant watch over London and is an object of perpetual interest to the people. As a result of its observations certain precautions have been taken. It is found that spies are still sending information out of the country by carrier pigeons and wireless telegraphy.

(From our Correspondent.)

LONDON, Sept. 25.

The naval airship that patrols the centre and west end of London has become more friendly, especially during the day time. At times she descends so low that she seems to reach the top of the spire of St. Martin's Church in Trafalgar Square. At other times she soars thousands of feet high. She is still a source of wonder and interest to wayfarers in the streets who watch with fixed eyes her graceful movements and brilliant reflection of the sun on her envelope. The results of her observations are noticeable at night. Not only one half the street lights are unlit, but during the past week those lamps that are burning have been half covered with a dark shade. What the resultant effect is from the clouds is only known to those who have seen it, but it must be very hard to discern anything from such a height as invading Zepplins would have to fly.

There are many other duties this airship has to perform, but an explanation would lead to matters one does not discuss these times. This, I can say, there is still at least one alien wireless station in the vicinity of London that has not been discovered. It is certainly strange, the cunning and the courage of these German secret agents who still carry on their nefarious business. The other day a sentry in the neighbourhood of Colchester shot a carrier pigeon and under its wing found a letter written in German. There is a great camp of German prisoners near Colchester, and the message is supposed to have been sent from there, but it is difficult to see how that could be. It is more likely that the message was sent by a spy living in the country. I wonder why Mr. McKenna said that no spies had been shot in Great Britain.

THE KING AND HIS SOLDIERS.

King George continues to employ what spare time he has in visiting his soldiers and sailors both on duty and in hospital. For the first time he wore khaki when inspecting a newly raised corps a few days ago. His Majesty always looks his best in simple clothes and his khaki uniform, which needless to say, was perfectly made, suited him admirably. Disappointed at not having been allowed to go to the front with the last batch of Grenadiers the Prince of Wales does not despair. He has sacrificed everything to his military training. Early every morning, before the time strictly necessary he crosses from Buckingham Palace to Wellington Barracks. I met his battalion by Putney Bridge yesterday afternoon. They had evidently experienced a hard day's march and the heat was excessive. They were at least one thousand strong, so those in the front and extreme rear were unable to hear the strains of Sousa's "Stars and Stripes" which the band was playing with great spirit. But these men consoled themselves by whistling the Marseillaise. Magnificent as the physique of the men was, there were many who felt the "heat and burden of the day" and were either stepping out with their hats well on the back of their heads or being carried in their hands. In the centre of the regiment was the slim boyish form of the Heir Apparent, conspicuous among the giants around him. There was no sign of fatigue in that light athletic figure as he walked past with rather more of a spring than is customary with the British soldier; it was more the step of a Russian infantryman. When in Germany remark used to be made on his pale face, but His Royal Highness is now brown as a berry. His eyes are blue, very blue, and very serious. The well known pipe that he smokes was in his mouth and he marched as a soldier should, his glance fixed steadily before him.

THE PRINCE AND HIS PORTRAIT.

I think one day the Prince of Wales will surprise the average member's of the public who has not "taken his measure." Vanity is about the last fault that his Royal Highness can be accused of, but he is fully aware of the channels through which Royalties become known to their subjects and realises that with the photographer he is not a success. There is a popular portrait of him in the uniform of a naval lieutenant that has displeased him especially. It was taken at the premises of a leading firm of Naval outfitters a member of which described to me the other day the series of accidents that occurred when it was taken; accidents that would have tried the temper of a Job among princes, and our future King is, fortunately no Job. The Prince knew it would not be a success, and is probably little pleased at the great popularity it has attained.

Princess Mary went to Aberdeen to see her sailor brother, Prince Albert, just after his operation. The latter is coming to Buckingham Palace for a few days, after which he hopes to rejoin Sir John Jellicoe's fleet.

No doubt Prince Albert would have had to undergo an operation in any case, but occasion may well have been hastened by the strenuous life our sailors are enduring in the North Sea. Letters from officers on service there confirm the impression that there is no room for slackers. As has always been the case in the Navy the term "non-combatant" has no meaning in time of warfare. The paymasters, and, to some extent, even the doctors, become the officers of the watch equally with commanders and lieutenants, while such responsibilities as the control of the Marconi staff are apt to fall to the lot of the former. Officers of the accountant branch during an action are usually told off with the fire department, while the ratings in the accountant branch, such as writers and chief writers do duty with the doctors.

SIR A. BERKELEY MILNE.

Sir Archibald Berkeley Milne, who with Rear-Admiral Troubridge, will attend a Court of Enquiry into the escape of the German battleship Goeben had been Commander-in-Chief in the Mediterranean for two years. He is a handsome man, personally popular with his officers and well known in London Society. As quite a youngster he saw service in the Zulu war in 1879, while he was also in the Egyptian war of 1882. With the late King Edward he was a favourite and for sometime commanded the Royal Yacht, besides having held important positions in the Household. Few, if any Naval Officers have been more cosmopolitan in the honours they have received than Sir Archibald, who has been decorated by at least half a dozen foreign Governments. Sir Archibald's traditions are naval. He is the grandson of one David Milne, a well-known admiral while his father Sir Alexander Milne, the first baronet was an officer of distinction.

Among the honours already granted in the war is the promotion of Sir John French's Military Secretary, Colonel the Hon. W. Lambton C.M.G., M.V.O., D.S.O., to the temporary rank of Brigadier-General. General Lambton is a brother of Lord Durham and consequently also of Sir Hedworth Meux, originally Lambton, who will enquire into the Court of Enquiry over the Goeben affair. He has had a distinguished military career and might well have found himself promoted to a higher rank before now. In South Africa he was in the thick of fighting and was wounded at Magersfontein. He was twice mentioned in dispatches in South Africa. Recently he has acted as Assistant Adjutant and Quartermaster-General of the Home District.

Another promotion has been that of Brigadier-General Gough to the temporary rank of Major-General. The name of Gough is, of course, almost better known in India than at Home, and Major-General Gough added the honours of his family in the East during the Tirah expedition of 1897-1898 when he received the medal with two clasps. During the South African war, when he took part in the relief of Ladysmith he was mentioned in dispatches quite a number of times.

WELL-KNOWN BARONET'S DEATH.

Sir Charles Ashton Smith, Bart, whose death has just taken place in his sixty-fourth year has been chiefly known as a great race owner but was also interesting on account of the origin of the baronetcy and great fortune which he inherited. The late baronet's name was Duff and the money came from the Lancashire house of Assheton whose fortune was largely commercial. Two hundred years ago the Assheton heiress married the Right Honourable John Smith, Speaker of the House of Commons, and the last of his line was a great sportsman, Thomas Assheton-Smith, Member for Andover. On the death of his widow the valuable property, including great estates in Carnarvonshire passed to his great nephew George William Duff, and ten years ago passed to his brother the later baronet, who by Royal license took the name of Assheton-Smith. The bulk of his magnificent income was derived from slate quarries, next to those of Penrhyn, the largest in Wales. The late Baronet was High Sheriff of Carnarvonshire in 1908 and Deputy Lieutenant of the County and of Anglesey. Sportsman as he was, the late baronet never indulged in flat racing, but was the leading owner in the National Hunt. In 1893 he won the Grand National with Cloister, in 1912 with Jerry M. and in 1913 with Covercoat.

Sir Charles was a man of public spirit and although not himself a Welshman was devoted to the Principality. He behaved in the most generous manner at the investiture of the Prince of Wales at Carnarvonshire three years ago, perhaps one of the most splendid and successful pageants of its kind this country has ever known. Three houses that obstructed the view of Queen Eleanor gateway at Carnarvon Castle were bought by him and removed, so that when the ceremony of investiture took place the presentation of the Prince to the people could be seen from the public square. He also gave Grove House to the Corporation to permit of the widening of the main entrance to the Town.

THE NAVAL CADET

Youth is a wonderful thing in all countries. But the English boy has, if anything, more than his share of *sang froid* under difficulties. I have just been reading in the "Daily Mail" about a young Naval Cadet drifting about the North Sea sharing a piece of floating timber with a bluejacket. He was heard to state that his "number might be up" to use a common term and then went on to chatter about the ordinary events of everyday life. The remarkable point is that there are reasons to believe that ninety-nine cadets out of a hundred would probably have behaved in the same way. I can remember the heroism of a cadet called Lanyon, who insisted on going down in H. M. S. Victoria at the admiral's side, although urged by Sir George Tryon to save himself. The same calm clear-headed acceptance of fate characterieses English boys in civil life. I was dining last night with some friends, whose nephew had just returned from Germany. He is a bright communicative young gentleman of fourteen. He was with his father in a German village when the war broke out, and they were seized and thrown with the brutality that we have learned to know so well into a criminal's cell and treated far worse than many criminals. There was nothing in the way of accommodation but one straw mattress and the food was abominable. Three quarters of an hour's exercise was permitted every day. They were only spared the humiliation of having to clean out their own cell. What struck this young gentleman most was the complete absence of any humanity on the part of the officials and the cruel attitude of the people he met who jeered and threatened him. Wonderful stories were told of German victories. These were exaggerated fourfold when they were transferred to Berlin, but it was comforting to learn from this boy's lips that he never believed them and that his scepticism was shared by most of the other prisoners.

GRANT TO 'SOLDIERS AND SAILORS' FAMILIES ASSOCIATION

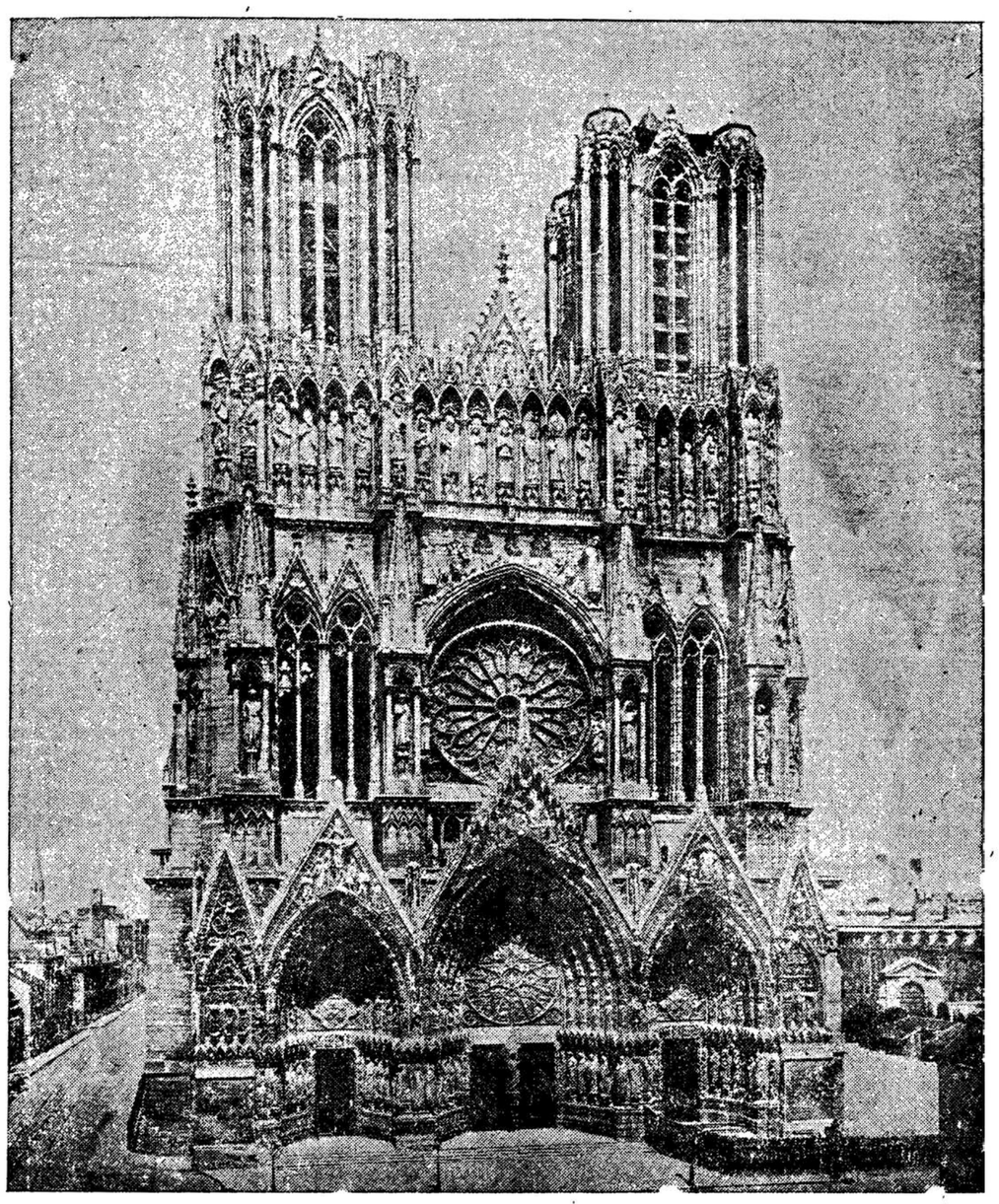
(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, Oct. 17.

The Imperial Indian Relief Fund has made grants roughly amounting to one lakh to the "Soldiers" and Sailors Families Association" which is assisting the families of European troops on service to get home and one lakh to the brigade areas for similar assistance to the families of Indian troops, also one and a quarter lakhs to Surgeon-General Baltje for hospital comforts.

The grant of a quarter lakh in Bengal for the relief of the survivors from the vessels sunk by the Emden has also been confirmed. The bulk of the fund is in the meanwhile being preserved to meet the heavy demands which will come upon it when the wounded begin to return. It is being recognised that provisions must be exercised at the outset as the needs it is to meet are certain to increase as the war wears on.

REIMS CATHEDRAL.



Reproduced from the "Graphic."

Ruined by the guns of the German Army.

WAR TELEGRAMS.

(Continued from page 7.)

OSTEND TAKEN.

OCCUPIED BY GERMANS ON THURSDAY.

AMSTERDAM, Oct. 17.

It is officially announced that the Germans occupied Ostend on Thursday.

LONDON, Oct. 17.

The German garrison in Ghent must be indoors by eight in the evening and the sale of liquor to soldiers has been prohibited.

LONDON, Oct. 17.

The "Berliner Tageblatt," referring to Antwerp, says: "Complete success implies that garrison was captured." As a matter of fact, the late garrison, though fatigued, is in the best of spirits, and eager to renew acquaintance with Germans.

TURKISH ACTIVITY.

GOEBEN AND BRESLAU IN THE BLACK SEA.

LONDON, Oct. 16.

Reuter learns that Turkish activity in the Black Sea is confirmed. The Goeben and Breslau are steaming along the Bulgarian and Rumanian shores. It is stated that they are convoying German cargo ships from Braila. There have been reports of heavy firing in the Black Sea. The Russians have captured two German steamers.

OUTRAGE IN RUMANIA.

ENGLISH GENTLEMEN SHOT

MR. NOEL BUXTON M. P., AND HIS BROTHER.

BUKHAREST, Oct. 16,

The brothers Mr. Noel Buxton, M. P., and Mr. Charles Buxton, who were motoring to attend King Carol's funeral, were shot at and wounded by a Young Turk, who has been arrested.

LATER.

The Buxtons are out of danger.

SOFIA, Oct. 16.

The Buxtons' assailant stayed at the same hotel here and followed them. He is a Turk, and is said to be attached to a Constantinople newspaper. The outrage has caused profound sensation and indignation, as the brothers were highly esteemed.

FIGHTING IN THE FAR EAST.

THE ILTIS AND THE KAISER FORTS DESTROYED.

TOKIO, Oct. 16.

It is officially stated that warships have destroyed a portion of the Iltis and the Kaiser forts, and that aeroplanes simultaneously dropped bombs.

The British lost one killed and two wounded. The Japanese had no casualties.

THE BRITISH SPIRIT.

(Associated Press.)

ALLAHABAD, Oct, 17.

The "Pioneer's" London correspondent cables:—

The spirit of the people is superb. A million men have offered ,including rejections. The value of private subscriptions in cash and kind is not less than fifteen millions, cash balance at the banks being freely offered. One man sent to the funds his savings of £400. Workmen have contributed their Savings Bank deposits.

FRENCH COCHIN AND THE WAR FUND

SAIGON, Oct. 16.

Subscriptions in Cochin-China to the National War Fund exceed a million francs. The spontaneity of action of the Annamese is remarkable.

UNDER THE AMERICAN FLAG

NEW YORK, Oct. 16.

Sixty one vessels with a tonnage of 230,931, have abandoned foreign registry, and are now flying the American flag. Further applications for change of registry are pending.

THE PANAMA CANAL.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17.

Traffic through Panama Canal will be resumed in about a week

DEATH OF SIR W. MARKBY.

LONDON, Oct. 16.

The death is announced of Sir William Markby, K. C. I. E.

REVOLUTIONARY TO FIGHT FOR TSAR.

The famous Russian revolutionary Vladimir Bourtzeff has arrived in Stockholm. He once escaped from Siberia, but he now expresses his intention of returning to Russia, although no political amnesty has been granted.

He will offer his services and full support to the Tsar's Government in the prosecution of the war against Germany.

Bourtzeff was the bearer of a letter from Prince Kropotkin to the Swedish Socialist, Professor Steffen. In this Kropotkin says:—

"The German menace to Sweden is far greater than the Russian menace to Europe.

"Statesmen knew so far back as July 19 of Germany's intention of making war."

GERMAN OFFICER'S DIARY

PRAISE FOR FRENCH ARTILLERY.

"GERMAN TROOPS BEHAVED LIKE VANDALS."

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Oct. 17.

The Press Bureau publishes extracts from a diary found on German officer which covers the early part of the war. It says the writer heard that the German losses before Liege were about 1,800.

The diary makes several references to the men's lameness before they were accustomed to marching.

He says he would not have liked to take them under fire after even twelve miles. He complains of the lack of German anti-aircraft guns, after the fall of Namur, when the Allies' aeroplanes were swarming round.

Describing the crossing of the Meuse, he says that the French scheme was not bad, but that they had not reckoned with the German artillery, especially howitzers.

The French contented themselves with feeble shell fire, which soon ceased.

He says, the enemy makes almost too good use of the ground, with the result that he shoots too high. The bullets are always whistling round without our seeing the enemy, even through glasses.

The Turcos are remarkably well-trained in making use of ground.

He praises highly the accuracy and invisibility of the French artillery which he says is the most disagreeable part of fighting. Even when it did not hit it had great moral effect.

He makes bitter complaint of the behaviour of the German troops. He says they have behaved like vandals, looting and smashing everything. The scene at Rathel, he adds, disgraces the German Army.

He thinks, however, that the column manders are responsible, as they could have prevented the damage which he estimates at a million marks. Nevertheless, he admits himself that he could not resist taking a little memento here and there.

He gives an example of the strict treatment of population. At one village the inhabitants warned the French of the Germans' arrival by a signal from a church tower.

"The enemy's guns opened fire and killed and wounded several of our men. So in the evening we set fire to the village and shot the priest and some inhabitants."

The writer seemed very dispirited. In his entry on September 22nd, he says: "I am convinced this country will give give us all a grave'."

INDIAN SOLDIERS' FUND.

LONDON, Oct. 17.

General Sir O'Moore Creagh in a further letter to "The Times" says he has already received money and promises of of more when required for a fund to be called the Indian Invalid Soldiers and Indian Soldiers' Widows and Orphans Fund.

Subscriptions may be sent to Mr. C. Stewart, Public Trustee, Clements Inn. Sir O'Moore Creagh adds: The essential part of the recommendation is that the money should be administered through a military and not a civil agency."

CARING FOR THE INDIAN TROOPS

PARIS, Oct. 16, 1-25 p.m.

The authorities are devoting great attention to the Indian troops, and the commissariat is taking every precaution to meet the various observances and restrictions.

SPECIAL APPOINTMENTS.

LONDON, Oct. 16.

The "London Gazette" announces the following special appointments.—R. H. Greenstreet, late of the Burma Police to be Lieut.-Colonel; Colonel R. Thring to be Assistant Adjutant and Quartermaster-General.

BOMBARDMENT OF CATTARO RESUMED.

ROME, Oct. 17.

The Allied fleets and the guns on Mount Lovchen have violently resumed the bombardment of Cattaro.

PRIZE SHIP ON FIRE.

£200,000 DAMAGE TO CARGO.

ALEXANDRIA, Oct. 17.

The entire cargo of the German prize vessel the Suedmark, consisting of jute, tea and cocoanut, has been destroyed by fire in the Customs stor house. The loss is estimated at £200,000.

DUTCH LINER STRIKES A MINE.

LONDON, Oct. 18.

The Dutch liner Noordam, bound from New York for Rotterdam, sends a wireless message saying that she has struck a mine in the North Sea, but is proceeding under her own steam. Seven men on board were injured.

It is reported that the Germans have mined the Scheldt below Antwerp.

FASHIONS OF TO-DAY.

(From our Correspondent.)

LONDON, Sept. 25.

Those fashions which have got through and are now on view in the West End show that the materials for present-season models are almost without exception of plain colour and with a smooth face. The colours, too, are for the most part dull, a great deal of darkest navy blue, black, and purple being used, though one exception is made in favour of terra-cotta. The skirts tend towards fulness, and are single and undraped. Those skirts that show a drapery are very tight about the ankle. Some are two or three decker, and in these cases the lowest is very narrow, and often split up about 6in., sometimes in several places. A few umbrella-shaped overskirts are shown; and others are pleated from the waist, the pleats being at back and front only, or at sides only. Coats are long, the back usually plain, sometimes broken by an ornament, and occasionally showing the low waist-line. Many of the coats button up to the neck, and the majority have flat fur collars at the back, and sometimes cuffs. The coat sleeves are in almost every instance quite small.

AN AUTUMN WRAP.

A very snug and comfortable autumn wrap is shown in our illustration, which would be useful for travelling or general purposes. It is made up of cheviot serge, and is very loose, falling quite wide at hem. It was a becoming yoke top. The back half of the collar is velvet, to match the material used. It will be observed that the almost universal high upstanding lingerie collar is added, and this detail of dress will be in use until the cold weather has well set in, if not after then. The buttons that give such a smart finish to the front of the coat have centres of material and edges of shaded horn or tortoise-shell. The becoming little toque worn with the coat is of velvet, and the upstanding quills are held in position by an easily-made buckle. Note the smart cut and hang of the revers.

A SMART BLOUSE-COATEE.

This delightful wardrobe accessory is in the instance depicted made of shell-pink crepe de-chine, with the new form of collar. The vest, also the long tight-fitting sleeves, are of ninon of the same shade; and the belt is tête-de-negre velvet. It will be noted that the sleeves are rucked from shoulder to wrist—and indeed further than that, for they come right down on to the hand. The neck is cut low, but not in the all-prevailing V, and is thus quite a refreshing change from that style. The coatee is cut well away in front, to fall very much longer at the back. A garment like this is very useful for a smart tea or similar function, and as it could be worn over several under-blouses many changes could be rung on it.

LOVELY CHILD'S FROCK.

An extremely dainty frock for a little girl is shown in the sketch, say of the ages between four and eight. It is achieved in white Jap silk; and the sash and trimmings are of red and white spotted foulard. The pointed yoke is an unusually dainty feature; and so is the sash, made to go round the skirt low down and then turn up slightly. The neck and the yoke edges are finished with French knots of red silk. The pretty, little sleeves reach barely to the elbow, and are ever so slightly puffed. The bow on the hair is also red and white.

TELEPHONE COUP,

TWO TRAINS OF GERMANS BLOWN UP.

How two trains of badly needed German reinforcements were blown up between Peronne and St. Quentin is described by special correspondent of the "Daily Mail," during the mail week. The job was neatly done. A French officer tapped a telephone wire. He learned that there were communications passing between two points, and that at six o'clock in the evening some message would be on the way. He therefore cut the wire, attached a receiver to it, and sat there waiting. After a while he heard a voice asking in German, "Are you there, Biedemann?"

"No," he said, "Biedemann is not here for the moment. I am taking his place." (He spoke in excellent German.) "What is it?"

"Tell the general two trains of reinforcements are being sent down."

"Very good. Two train-loads, eh? I will let the general know."

He did let a general know, and the consequence was that when the trains arrived they found guns (hastily collected and placed in position to command the railway) waiting for them. They were annihilated, literally blown to pieces. "It was a great joke," the officer said who was telling me about it.

When I left Amiens last the Germans were on the point of entering the town. There are still placards posted in every street telling the inhabitants that "the army of the enemy is here and any attempt to molest it will be at once punished by bombardment, artillery being posted on the heights all around."

Now the place is alive with French soldiers. Great things are happening near by. A new general has taken over the command. His headquarters are in the Bourse de Commerce, and almost his first act has been to issue an order prohibiting any motor-car, any motor-cycle, any push-bicycle even, from leaving the town.

The spy fever is raging more violently than I have seen it rage anywhere. Germans in motor-cars have been particularly daring and active. They wear British or French uniforms or appear in civilian clothes, speaking fluent French. They dash about shooting any gendarmes or scattered soldiers whom they chance to meet, blowing up bridges, damaging railways and telegraphs, and terrifying the countryside.

MACHINE GUN EXECUTION.

The fighting I mentioned in a previous message as having occurred at Roye has been described to me by an officer in charge of a motor machine gun. News was received that there were Germans there. A detachment was hurried to the town and fifty were found occupying an hotel. The Maxim was turned on them and twenty-five were laid out at once. The others put up a fight and the armoured motor-car had to retire. But it did not take the Germans who were left long to make up their minds to clear out.

At headquarters I have just seen M. Caillaux in the green uniform of the Army Pay Department. He is head of it here and looks very military. He talks perfect English and is very complimentary about the work of the British Expeditionary Force. Curious to see a former Prime Minister moving about scarcely noticed among the officers and orderlies who fill the building!

He was looking with curiosity at an Algerian soldier who had lost his regiment and straggled in here. He cannot speak a word of French, but was nevertheless carrying on an animated conversation with a group of soldiers who were equally ignorant of Arabic. Just then a German prisoner was brought in.

His uniform was almost exactly like our khaki in colour. The other German uniforms I have seen have been more grey. His head was closely shaven and he wore slippers. His feet had given out on the march and he had thrown his boots away. He was interrogated by a young reservist officer who knew German (he is in ordinary times a master at a school in Paris), and stood up very straight, very much afraid, poor fellow, answering every question with a meticulous desire to be accurate. He was very much relieved when he was sent off to join a convoy of other prisoners unharmed.

The "chasseur a pied" who told of the destruction of two German trains said: "The two German armoured trains came thundering along. The first one went off the rails; the second collided with it. Our machine guns were trained on them, and those of their occupants who did not surrender were quickly annihilated. The slaughter must have been very heavy."

THE GERMAN FLEET IN HIDING.

WHY IT IGNORES THE BRITISH CHALLENGE

Because news from the North Sea is scarce—very scarce in comparison with what we learn about the land war—it must not be assumed that there is no news to be told in that quarter. For the full story of the naval happenings we may have to wait until the war is over. When it comes to be told it will be found a deeply interesting chronicle, with more than one at present unsuspected thrilling exploit in it, writes the Portsmouth correspondent of the "Daily Mail."

We shall learn of hazardous ventures brilliantly carried through; of daring exploits which show that the spirit of the British Navy remains as gallant and fearless as ever. There will be tales of reconnaissances that were deeds of true heroism; of a much worried enemy sought out and shaken in what he deemed to be positions of absolute security.

And the submarine branch will be found to have conclusively proved its efficiency during this its first chance in real warfare.

The officers and men of our Fleet have now "shaken down" to war routine so thoroughly that they are forgetting they ever had easier times. And they are quite happy. The only drawback is that although the enemy takes care they do not suffer from ennui he does not give them enough chance of fighting. In this respect the smaller craft have so far had the better times. Possibly it may so continue until the end, as the main German Fleet seems in no mood for desperate ventures.

Nor should this be ascribed to cowardice on its part. A survey of the position in which Admiral von Ingenohl finds himself will show that he displays good judgement in keeping his squadrons out of the North Sea.

FENCED IN FLEET.

The German naval commander has "mined himself in" against the British by an extensive and intricate series of mine fields which, although, they have not assured to his forces absolute immunity from attack, yet prevent our heavy squadrons from getting at him. Von Ingenohl has fenced himself in at both ends—the Baltic and the Bight of Heligoland—in this way, and it was sound tactics to do so.

The German admiral is not in an enviable position. In the Baltic he has to keep an eye upon the Russians; in the North Sea the British are keeping both eyes upon him, day and night. So he passes his fleet to and fro along the Kiel Canal, and does his best to play skilfully the game of hide-and-seek which is forced upon him. Possession of the Kiel Canal enables him to move unmolested from the Elbe to the Baltic, and that is a great advantage, as von Ingenohl has more than once realised during the past few weeks.

No one who knows the German Commander-in-Chief and conscript sailors—he has the reputation of being an able officer—expects him to offer battle to the British Fleet yet awhile. For this reluctance there are sound strategical reasons, which may be summed up in a paragraph.

Admiral von Ingenohl has the Russians Fleet to deal with in the Baltic, as well as the British Fleet in the North Sea. Against the British he can do nothing, and he is taking every precaution that they shall not be able to do very much against him. From his point of view much may be lost and very little can be gained by fighting the British. German commerce is already swept from the seas, and Germany, has no vulnerable points on her North Sea coast; therefore, he can afford to let the British wait.

RUSSIAN FLEET MAGNET.

With respect to the Russians, however, the position is very different. If he can get at them, von Ingenohl is strong enough to smash them—or thinks he is, which amounts practically to the same thing. And they must be smashed before he dare leave his present bases. As soon as he were out of the Baltic, or left them anything like searoom enough to work in, the Russian Fleet would begin operations on Germany's Baltic seaboard. Russia would almost certainly attempt to land troops there, and only naval opposition could keep her from eventually doing so. At all costs, then, the Russian Fleet must be kept away from the German coasts, and it can only be kept away by von Ingenohl holding his fleet on "sentry go" at the bases it now uses.

The German admiral knows as well as anybody what would happen if he made a sortie in force against the British Fleet. Heavy toll of his ships would be taken by our small craft; then the cruisers, too, would levy their tribute. And such of the Germans as reached the battle fleet would be pounded into scrap-iron. Of course, if the Germans attacked in a "conquer or die" spirit, they would sink some of our ships. Possibly they might have the luck to get some of the best of them—but the Germans themselves would be annihilited. One says this not in any spirit of bombast, but as stating a fact, which goes towards explaining the tactics of the German Fleet.

The latter is not manned by cravens, and it is policy rather than cowardice that has so far kept it out of action. When the German Fleet comes out to offer us battle—a serious' fight-to-a-finish, all-ships-engaged affair—it will be from one of two things. Either von Ingenohl will be acting under orders to put everything to the hazard, or his movement will indicate a determination to die fighting rather than be captured at anchor.

At present, if he fought the British he would be doing a bad thing for his country; for, while the German Fleet remains as now, it is protecting the Fatherland from invasion by sea. In fact, it is having a more important effect upon the land war than seems apparent until one looks at the situation from the right point of view.

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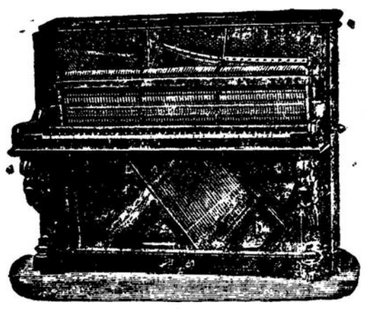

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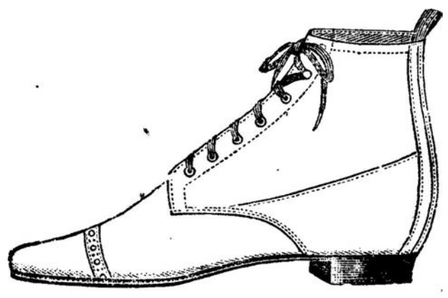

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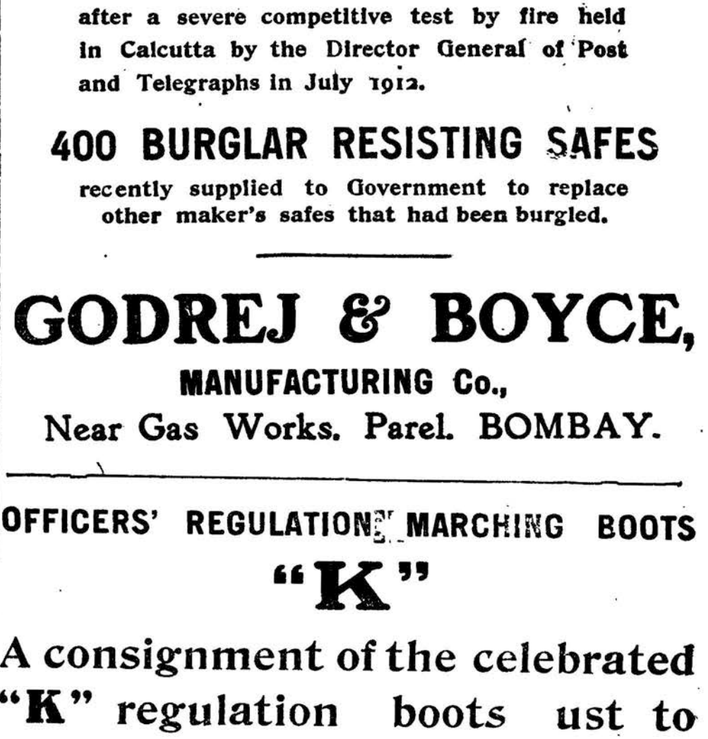

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